

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2560.

CONGRESSMEN ABOUT QUIT OF THE COUNTY ACT

[Mail Special to the Advertiser.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The House Committee on Territories has been doing nothing in the pending Hawaiian bills during the past week but individual members have been considering some of the questions involved. The news by cable of a decision by the Supreme Court of the Islands, declaring the County Act unconstitutional, has been received here. Representative Robinson, of the Committee, said today that meant all proceedings before Congress to make the act valid would be dropped at once.

"We do not altogether regret that decision," added Mr. Robinson, who is accounted a good friend of the Islands and whose opinions on the subject of the County Act are approved by most of the members of the Committee. "We might have been able to approve the act here, had it been only the matter of a defect as to provisions about the title. However, there were many defects in the County Act, which I know many members of the House did not approve. It was not well drawn. Many of the provisions are such as we would not like to sanction."

THE ELECTRIC BILL.
There is little new to be said about the electric lighting bill. The committee has taken no further action but the members thereof are fully determined to report it favorably only after there has been a most searching examination of the law of corporations and an effort made to have the territorial act modified so as to conform to modern statutes on such subjects. Members of the committee have been urged to accept a modification as to the rate to be charged, that it be a "reasonable price," which would enable the matter at any time to be brought before the courts for decision. This may be accepted but not until the effect of such a provision is carefully studied.

ALIEN LABOR BILL.
Senator Mitchell yesterday introduced here on the request of some labor organizations a bill "to prohibit the employment of aliens on public works in the Territory of Hawaii." This bill is brief, consisting only of a provision "that in the construction of public works in the Territory of Hawaii, eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and no Mongolian labor shall be employed thereon. The provisions of this act shall be enforced by suitable regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor."

CLARK'S TAINT ADMISION.
Delegate Kalaniana'ole, Mr. Charles Clark, of Honolulu, and Mr. A. C. Gehl, who has delayed his departure west until today, were at the Capitol together yesterday and spent some time at the room of the House Committee on Territories. Mr. Clark had a copy of Honolulu papers, telling, through the Associated Press dispatches, of the little difficulty he and the Prince had in a local saloon.

"It seems very unfair to give me such a scorching as that," said Mr. Clark, while the Delegate stood by smiling, but without comment. "It was a matter that deserved no such publicity as it obtained. The whole thing was due to a misunderstanding and no one was really to blame. It isn't very pleasant to have such things called back home, where the people are not likely to understand the real situation but take the sensational accounts."

Mr. Clark said he was watching several matters here, being interested, among other things, in the public building project for Hilo. "I am making a little progress," said he, "but there is nothing yet to be said of a specific character. I am going to find Delegate Kalaniana'ole whenever I find a chance to do so. I am not here to work in opposition to anybody from Hawaii."

NO TARIFF LEGISLATION.
A speech which Speaker Cannon, of the House of Representatives, delivered here last evening at a banquet of the National Board of Trade is affording not a little assurance to those representing substantial interests. Mr. Cannon assured his hearers that there was to be no legislation at this session of Congress which should in any wise disturb business interests of the country. There is no man in public life who is better qualified to speak on that subject than he, for, as Speaker of the House, he has almost arbitrary power in stopping any legislation he does not like.

IMMIGRATION ALSO OFF.
Fresh assurances are given that there will be no attempt at legislation this session on the subject of immigration. Senator Dillingham, chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, has

not yet taken up the bills pending before his Committee. It is doubtful if he does so for a long time and probably not at this session. The names of persons wishing to be heard, should the immigration amendments be considered, have been registered at the clerk's desk, among them being representatives who will speak for Hawaii.

MERE PRIVATE CLAIM.
Representative Cushman, of Washington State, said today that the general bill he introduced about the refund of duties on articles into Hawaii, mentioned in my last letter, was really intended to apply only to a single case of about \$2800 for one of his constituents who sent some goods out to Hawaii and was ignorant of the necessity of entering a protest against the payment of the duties. "The bill is really only a claim," said Mr. Cushman. "As far as I am aware it will have no general application and will not redound to the benefit of anybody in the Islands."

THE DELEGATE'S WORK.
Delegate Kalaniana'ole has presented several petitions and memorials in behalf of Hawaiian people, which, with the committees to which they were referred, are as follows:
Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, asking for the amendment of section 44 of the act to provide a government for said Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, memorial of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, asking legislation for the deepening of Honolulu harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.
Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, asking legislation for retransporting of lepers to the island of Molokai—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Hawaii, asking for antinephritis—to the Committee on the Territories.
Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, asking for appropriation of \$250,000 for benefit of Department of Education in the said Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

Resolution of Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, Hawaii, asking that foreign vessels be permitted to carry passengers to and from Honolulu and Pacific coast—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Also, petition of Builders and Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, Hawaii, for dredging Honolulu harbor; a breakwater at Hilo, etc.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Bar Association of Honolulu, Hawaii, suggesting an amendment to the act providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, increasing the number of justices for the Supreme Court from three to five—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, resolution of Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, Hawaii, against passage of Senate bill 288—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.
LILIOKALANI'S CLAIM.
Senator Blackburn has made no written report on the claim of the ex-Queen of Hawaii for compensation for the Crown lands. He simply polled the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, found a majority in favor of reporting the bill favorably. Then he sent the bill in to the Senate, only adding to it the figures \$300,000, where he had left a blank space. The bill which Delegate Kalaniana'ole offered was, as stated in my last letter, a duplicate of Senator Blackburn's bill, providing "for payment to Liliuokalani, formerly queen of the Kingdom of Hawaii." It simply provides in its one paragraph "that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Liliuokalani, formerly queen of the Kingdom of Hawaii, in full satisfaction and discharge of all claims, legal and equitable, two hundred thousand dollars."

TAHITI'S SUGAR TAX.
The Department of Commerce and Labor has made public the following bulletin from Consul William F. Doty, at Tahiti, in the Society Islands, about sugar in Tahiti:

"Pursuant to the ratification by the Government of France of the recommendations of the Brussels convention, the import tax on refined sugar has been reduced in this colony to 6 centimes per kilogram (1.16 cents per 2.2 pounds), reducing the duty by 19 centimes (.47 cents). The effect materially will be a stimulation of the sugar importation; while on the other hand it may prove disadvantageous to the Tahiti Commercial and Sugar Company, an American corporation, which has had a monopoly in the production of sugar in this section."

ERNEST G. WALKER.
The increase of banana and pineapple culture in Hawaii and Maui shows that belief in the value of diversified industries and in the capacity of these islands to support them is steadily growing.

MARINES ARE BUILDERS ON THE WAY COMPETING

Left San Francisco on a Transport Yesterday.

The Board of Education Structures at Various Places.

The marines are on the way. They will arrive here about next Monday on the transport Sheridan. Captain Catlin, who will command the men, received a cablegram yesterday afternoon stating that the Sheridan had left San Francisco with the company of marines on board which is to be stationed here. The force will probably consist of one officer and forty-nine men.

Arrangements are now being made at the naval station to quarter them. Their appearance there will effect quite a change as they are to do guard duty and in future one will probably find a marine at each entrance to the station yards and around the naval docks. It is probable that a sentry box will also be erected at the entrances to give protection for the men on duty during inclement weather.

This is not to be the first occasion on which Honolulu will have a marine garrison. Years ago there were marines on the old Hawaiian man-of-war Kaimiloa. Many people can remember visiting the Pacific Mail wharf and encountering the sharp point of a bayonet thrust in their direction while the visitor would give the necessary explanation before being allowed to pass.

SEN. BROWN AND THAT HILO LUAU

George H. Lowe, the adopted son of Senator John T. Brown, called at the Advertiser office yesterday and left the following communication, with the request that it be published:

A luau was given in Hilo, last week, for Treasurer A. N. Repolaka, by Nathan C. Wilfong, Judge Hapai and others, at the home of Senator John T. Brown. They were not brave enough to have the luau at their own homes, because they didn't want the Governor or government officials to find out that they were the ones that got this luau up. Senator John T. Brown did not contribute a cent for this luau.

PETITION FOR THE GAS FRANCHISE

The Diamond gas franchise is before the House Committee on Territories and may meet the same obstacles that confront the Electric Light Co's franchise. To show the Committee how Honolulu feels on the gas proposition, Mr. Emil Berndt is circulating a petition which has already received the signatures of leading business, professional and commercial men. The gas franchise is a favorite one here and was passed by the Legislature with general public assent. It is the common hope that the city may not be deprived of it by Congressional procedure.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

The Woman's Board of Missions will convene in Central Union church on Tuesday, February 3, at 3:30 p. m.

"Japanese day," a leading number of the program, will be unique in form, a half dozen Japanese ladies reporting work among their people in the city, one lady speaking through an interpreter.

Sharing the hour with the Japanese report will be a paper on the "Present Condition of the Jews in Europe," by Mrs. Selma Kinney. This paper is one of a series of eight on the religious condition of Europe, all the numbers already given having been both able and interesting.

A pleasant and profitable hour is anticipated and a cordial invitation is extended to all interested in mission work.

Logan En Route.

The transport Logan sailed from Manila for San Francisco via Honolulu on January 15th. She brings the Twenty-seventh Infantry and two Brigadier Generals, General Jesse M. Lee, famous for his distinguished service before Feking during the Boxer trouble, and General Theodore J. Wint, General Lee, who has been in command of a department in the Philippines, is to take station at San Antonio, Texas, and General Wint, who has been in command of the Department of the Visayas, will be commander of the Department of the Missouri.

JAPAN READY TO LET LOOSE THE DOGS OF WAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)
PARIS, Feb. 1.—Another delay has occurred in the negotiations between Russia and Japan. It is stated now that Russia's answer to Japan's latest communication will not be sent before the middle of the week.

CHEEFOO, Feb. 1.—Twenty-eight Japanese transports and thirty-seven warships are lying at Sasebo. Forty transports are reported to be at Takeshira, ready to go to Chungyu, with the object of effecting the isolation of Korea.

KOBE, Feb. 1.—It is reported that the Japanese fleet sailed on January 23 for Mesempho.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 2.—The Japanese are buying horses here for the army.

TOKYO, Feb. 2.—An ordinance has been promulgated fixing the war pay of the Army and Navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—The draft of the reply to Japan has been sent to the Czar. Its tone is pacific but there are further declines on the Bourse.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—The mobilization of the Manchurian reserves has been announced. It is expected that 50,000 Russians will be gathered as reinforcements of Vladivostok garrison.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The European squadron has been ordered to Culebra for maneuvers. Culebra is a small island at the eastern end of Porto Rico.

DENVER, Feb. 2.—In a great windstorm a passenger train on a Colorado railroad was blown off the track. Much damage was done by the storm in various parts of the State.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Maybrick has not yet been released. She has been removed from Aylesbury prison to a private institution in Liverpool, where she may recuperate from the effects of her long imprisonment before receiving the absolute freedom, saving certain conditions of her release, which is expected in two months.

The Daily Mail states that the conditions of Mrs. Maybrick's freedom are that she shall not appear on the stage, that she shall write no book upon her case, nor in any manner attempt to attract public attention.

HONOLULU MAY AGAIN ENJOY LIVELY TRANSPORT TIMES

In view of the possibility of a Japan-Russian war, the United States is taking no chances as to the protection of its own affairs in the Orient, and to that end the government will see that its interests are fully guarded in case of emergency.

The transports at San Francisco and New York are being refitted and put in shape for use should they be called for. The mainland press says that the government has perfected plans for the immediate transportation of 30,000 troops to the Philippines. Honolulu would be the gainer by the movement of such an army, as every transport would stop here for at least a day. A Washington despatch of January 22 says:

Another powerful indication of the seriousness with which the outlook is regarded is the fact that for the last few weeks great quantities of army supplies have been shipped out to San Francisco amounting to thousands of tons of merchandise, intended to be loaded on the transports now in that harbor. Among the supplies sent out are some that are most significant for use in the East. They consist of great quantities of heavy winter clothing and bedding, which certainly are not intended for Panama or the Philippines.

It is announced here that all the transports in San Francisco have been put in first-class shape in remarkably short time, and that the work was done on them under rush emergency orders.

Governor Taft's arrival here is looked forward to with keenest interest. He is now on his way from Japan, and his orders are to report with all expedition to Washington. Railroads and steamship companies have been requested to give him every facility to get to headquarters in the shortest possible time.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION MAKES ANNUAL REPORT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The report of the Philippine Commission states that ladrocinism and friarism are waning and American Catholicism growing. It urges the reduction of the tobacco tariff. The Sultan of Jolo is denounced for violating his agreements by which he has forfeited his rights. Seven times as many teachers are needed in Manila as are now there in service.

WAILUKU SCHOOLHOUSE

Bids for constructing the schoolhouse at Wailuku, Maui, and teachers' cottages at several places were opened in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works yesterday. The figures are given below, viz:

WAILUKU SCHOOLHOUSE.
F. H. Jordan, stone, \$22,949.75.
F. H. Redward, brick, \$28,100; stone, \$25,116.

J. F. Bowler et al., brick, \$25,800; stone, \$25,450; concrete, \$23,540.
J. A. Aheong, brick, \$29,715; stone, \$28,895; concrete, \$29,000.
A. Harrison Mill Co., brick, \$27,000; if for stone, deduct \$500.

J. H. Craig, stone, \$23,497.
Wm. T. Paty, brick or concrete, \$27,617; stone, \$25,417.

McDonald & Langston, brick, \$29,619.
Lucas Bros., concrete foundation, stone at bottom of floor joists, and brick walls, \$27,244.

The times given range from four to six months.

Teacher's cottage at Kapaahu, Hawaii:

H. Kendall \$1840
H. H. De Fries 1343
Jas. D. Lewis 1350
E. Erickson 1370
Otto Oss 1620
J. A. Aheong 1693
Albert Trask 1800
A. K. Palekaihl 2223
S. L. Palekaihl 2700

Four-room teacher's cottage at Lanipahoehoe, Hawaii:

E. Erickson \$1170
H. Kendall 1288
Jas. D. Lewis 1290
H. H. De Fries 1290
J. A. Aheong 1693
Otto Oss 1620
Albert Trask 1800
A. K. Palekaihl 2223
S. L. Palekaihl 2700

Four-room teacher's cottage at Kapaahu, Maui:

H. H. De Fries \$1343
Otto Oss 1550
J. A. Aheong 1550
Albert Trask 1800
S. L. Palekaihl 2700
A. K. Palekaihl 2155

A MILLION TO BE SPENT

Governor Carter Outlines His Plans.

WAIMEE, Jan. 27.—"The government will spend a million dollars in public improvements before July 1st," said Gov. Carter to The Advertiser today.

"The balance of the loan, another million, will then be obtained and we will put into circulation all the money provided in the loan. I do not believe it will be difficult to place another million in New York. There will be no need to send another man on. I only recently received a letter from a New York banking firm in which it was said that a client had purchased the first million through Fiske & Robinson, and that they were willing to take any additional loan we might place.

"It will simply be necessary now to advertise the loan, have the United Mortgage & Trust Co. strike off more of the bonds and they will be sold. The loan can not be placed until after July 1st. By that time the first million will have been spent.

"Before I left Honolulu I had arranged with Supt. Holloway for the expenditure of about \$400,000 for the loan fund. This included \$75,000 for the Pahoa waterworks, \$70,000 for pipe, dredging contracts, etc. By this time Mr. Holloway has probably bought his pipe and made new sewer contracts. I expect the streets of Honolulu will all be torn up by the time I get back. Supt. Holloway has written me that he is hurrying matters so as to get everything out of the way and to give Hawaii improvements full sway when I return.

KALHI STATION.

"The new pumping station at Kalhi will not be built," continues Mr. Carter. "Instead, pipe will be added to connect with the old plant so as to utilize all its power. The present Kalhi pumping station has a capacity of five million gallons but now is pumping only two millions. When the attachments are made it will be operated to its full capacity. The new pipe will be used also in Nuuanu and at Diamond Head.

THE ARMORY SITE.

"I am glad to see Capt. Johnson placed in charge of the road department. It is a good move and he is capable of taking charge of both bureaus. Besides it effects a saving of \$2400 a year.

"The consolidation of the garbage and road stables is a good thing too, and will make a saving. It will clear away the unsightly buildings about the Judiciary building as well, and may allow of a good site for an armory. I think I would prefer that to waiting for the old barracks lot."

THE KOHALA DITCH.

There is a possibility that the Kohala ditch franchise may be withdrawn from sale Feb. 19th. Governor Carter is not altogether satisfied as to the ability of the Hawaii Ditch Co. to fulfill the conditions and go ahead with the work, in view of the sentiment expressed at Kohala and new conditions may have to be added to insure the fulfillment of the obligations due the government.

L. M.

CAMP M'KINLEY DESERTER ON KOREA

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Private Salter of the Sixty-seventh Coast Artillery, stationed at Honolulu, deserted from his post a few days ago along with a comrade named Kaufeld, and were believed to have come to this city on the liner Korea. Only Salter could be found, however, upon the vessel's arrival, Chief Steward Ashman recognizing him mingling with the saloon passengers on the promenade deck. Salter was turned over to Lieutenant Reubottom upon the steamer's arrival.

KOREA HAS MANY PASSENGERS

The officers of the America Maru state that the passenger bookings on the Korea are exceptionally large. The America Maru carried but a small passenger list owing to the calling off the vessel by the Japanese government, and intending passengers by the America Maru who could delay their voyage, did so until the sailing of the Korea.

Korea's Time.

As expected, the Pacific Mail liner Korea, Captain Seabury, came in early yesterday morning from the Orient and by noon was in her slip at First and Brannan streets. The time from Hongkong was 27 days 14 hours, from Yokohama 7 days, and from Honolulu 5 days 14 hours. For the first three days after leaving Honolulu the big liner bucked a strong head sea, but kept up her schedule speed without difficulty. For the twenty-three hours ending at noon last Friday she made 471 knots, an average of more than seventeen and one-half knots an hour. Had the full power of the Korea been used she could have easily been in port on Friday.—Chronicle.

CONVICTION OF SEDUCER

Jury Quick About Jack Morgan's Guilt.

Jack Morgan was found guilty as indicted for the seduction of Irene Luciel Edwards, after an absence of the jury for but four minutes to consider their verdict. Judge Robinson set 10 o'clock this morning as the time for pronouncing sentence upon the defendant.

The case went to the jury shortly before five o'clock yesterday afternoon, the trial having begun last Monday morning. There was no evidence put on by the defense, which seemed to rely on what it deemed the weakness of the prosecution's case. Judge Robinson, however, yesterday morning overruled a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal.

Mr. Creighton occupied an hour and a quarter in closing to the jury for the defense.

Deputy Attorney General Peters spoke about half an hour for the prosecution. He had been assisted in the trial by C. W. Ashford as private counsel for the prosecuting witness, J. M. Vivas was associate counsel for the defense.

Some little time was spent in arranging about the court's instructions, when the jury had a breathing spell outside. The jury that vindicated the honor of woman consisted of Sam. M. Kama-kau, H. W. Lake, John C. Lane, E. R. Riven, Albert Lucas, Edward Dekum, Willard E. Brown, William Dunbar, S. William Spencer, J. M. Dowsett, J. C. Cohen and John Isaac.

JUDGE WILCOX'S ESTATE.

Cecil Brown, F. Wundenberg and Albert Barnes, appraisers, have filed an inventory and appraisement of the estate of William Luther Wilcox, deceased. The real estate amounts, in value to \$65,521, and the personal property to \$22,812.50, a total of \$88,333.50.

PETITION TO SELL LAND.

Samuel E. Woolley of Laie, Oahu, administrator under the will of Makano (w), deceased, petitions for leave to sell real estate in order to pay debts owing by the estate. He says he has received an offer from Edgar Henriquez of \$3700 for one parcel of land in Nuuanu valley containing 8.3 acres. The debts amount to about \$6000. The petitioner says the Laie Plantation Co. is liable at any time to foreclose a mortgage against the estate and sell its property at forced sale.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.

Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper have a judgment of \$100,000 against the suit of Capital Building Co., Ltd., vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. The complaint is based on an alleged agreement made by defendants to finance a building project of J. J. Egan and Philip F. Frear, under which they were to advance to Egan and Frear, or to a corporation, which might be formed for the purpose, the sum of \$100,000 to aid in the erection of a building to cost between \$17,000 and \$18,000, on the Hotel street lot next to the Y. M. C. A. building. It was under this arrangement that the Capital Building Co. was incorporated. One subject of complaint is that the defendants negotiated certain promissory notes deposited with them as collateral and out of the proceeds retained \$1000 for their own purposes. Complainers did not mind this much, in view of the agreement of defendants to back their scheme, but they say that afterward defendants ceased to take any interest in the scheme and continually raised objections to the plans proposed by Egan and Frear. They claim \$35,937.50 as damages for breach of contract.

ACCOUNT APPROVED.

Judge Robinson approved the master's report by M. T. Simonton on the accounts of Isabella McC. Jones, guardian of her four minor children.

FOR TWENTY YEARS A MAN

VALE, Or., Jan. 12.—Jo. Monahan, who has lived for the past 20 years in the vicinity of Jordan Valley, this county, died suddenly at the residence of Barney Maloy, on Succor Creek, January 8. After death had put an end to the earthly career of the mysterious "Jo," it was discovered that deceased was a woman, who, without ever having her sex suspected, had lived for 20 years among the stockraisers, miners and rustlers of southwestern Malheur County.

The woman was apparently about 45 years old, and, therefore, must have been about 25 years old when she came to this country. Always dressed in man's garb, this strange woman labored at everything incident to a stock-raising country—cutting and hauling hay, herding sheep and rounding-up cattle. Under the name of Jo. Monahan she had served on the regular panel of the jury in the District Court for Malheur County, had performed road work and paid poll and property tax like a man. Those who knew her well say she was retiring and reticent, moral and modest, and judging by her language, well educated. She had taken up a homestead, and owned about \$1500 worth of cattle. She had never communicated her history or condition to any one, and the mystery surrounding the early life of Jo. Monahan, and her trials and sorrows in her lonely cabin in Eastern Oregon will probably never be solved.—Oregonian, Jan. 15th.

THE PAPERS NOT RIGHT

New Petition to Revoke Fidelity Charter Required.

Judge De Bolt, signed an order, after hearing argument on both sides, granting the motion of respondents to quash and set aside the application of A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii and ex-officio Insurance Commissioner, for the revocation of the charter of the Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, and for the appointment of a receiver.

The grounds of this ruling was that George E. Smithies, Deputy Insurance Commissioner, in whose name the declaration was made, had no authority to bring the suit.

All that immediately results is some delay in the proceedings. A new petition will have to be drawn in the name of Treasurer Kepoikai.

Acts of Deputy Commissioner Smithies prior to the proceedings quashed by Judge De Bolt are not affected, notwithstanding published statements to the contrary. All of the acts he had performed as Deputy, up to the departure of Treasurer Kepoikai for the island of Hawaii, were duly confirmed by the Treasurer as ex-officio Commissioner of Insurance.

Attorney General Andrews and Assistant Attorney General Fleming appeared for the petition, and Robertson & Wilder for the respondent, at yesterday's hearing.

Fresh proceedings, in the name of the Treasurer, will be brought without delay for the revocation of the Fidelity Insurance Co.'s charter.

Convincing Proof

The Average Honolulu Citizen Must Accept the Following Proof.

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once told a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and cut a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

"Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: 'I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers.'"

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Captain Going Stopped.

Captain P. H. Going of the Nippon Maru was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Shine on an indictment charging him with having allowed a Chinese passenger to escape from the steamer in law. Captain Going was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on October 31 of last year, since which time he has made a few trips to China and return. He gave \$1000 bail yesterday and was released.—Call.

Wants to See War.

Mr. Bode, who has been in the post-office for some time, departed yesterday on the America Maru for Yokohama where he will have the opportunity to take a close "look see" at the impending Japanese-Russian war. Mr. Bode was formerly in the naval service and during the war in the Philippines served as soldier in one of the volunteer regiments.

Turnover for Hawaii.

Congress can't get over the habit of adding "heating apparatus" to every appropriation calling for the erection of a Federal building, and Hawaii has therefore to take Congress at its word. United States District Attorney Breckons, who has recently looked over the bill to provide a certain amount for a Federal building for Honolulu, noticed that it contained a provision for heating apparatus.

However, as the heating apparatus may be dispensed with, in this climate, and as plumbers' bills are often quite high, the items for this specific purpose may go far toward erecting an additional building.

Mr. Borden—"I'll have some of that sausage, please, Mrs. Starvem. By the way, what war all that racket out in the yard last night?" Mrs. Starvem—"Oh, that was our poor pussy cat. A dog got in and killed her, and—" Mr. Borden—"Er—never mind that sausage. I'm really not hungry."—Philadelphia Press.

AN EXHIBIT NOT LIKELY

Outlook Is Poor for Hawaii at St. Louis.

There appears to be little hope for a Hawaii building at the St. Louis Exposition. If any exhibit for the Islands should be made it will undoubtedly be very small. The whole matter rests upon the decision of Governor Carter, who is expected to announce it on his return from Hawaii.

Commissioner Macfarlane has little hope that the appropriation made by the Legislature will be available. He has also learned that the community is about evenly divided on the advisability of having an exhibit.

In view of the cuts being made in all departments of the government for economy's sake," said Mr. Macfarlane yesterday, "the matter of withholding hospital subsidies, and retrenching here, there and everywhere, gives little hope that \$30,000 cash will be given out for an exhibit at a fair. When the business community has to accept warrants from the government, it is naturally difficult for that body to look with favor upon the treasury being emptied of \$30,000 for fair purposes. The business men would rather have that \$30,000 to pay off the warrants."

"Then there is another element of the community looking at the proposed exhibit with an eye to the future, who strongly believe that the \$30,000 or even a portion of it, would be a permanent investment to the Islands, if put out for advertising purposes. Advertising done at the Exposition, of course, centralizes efforts.

"Take, for instance, the profile map of Pearl Harbor. Put that on exhibition at the fair where it would be available to congressmen and I'm sure they would take an interest in it. It would give them food for thought. If placed on exhibition at the War Department, Washington, I doubt whether it would appear to us as good advantage or be as available to congressmen as at the fair."

"That Pearl Harbor exhibit will be an investment. General MacArthur and Admiral Evans have both said that when Congress can get together and vote for the building of the Pearl Harbor naval station, it will mean millions to Hawaii. No work can be started there unless there is a couple of million dollars to carry it on. Get this appropriation, and the armed force and other features which mean money to the Islands, will follow in due order."

"I know that Governor Carter has said that in view of his retrenchment policy it would look as if \$30,000 was being used for fair purposes at the wrong time, but still if a few thousand dollars could be used, it would be a great help."

HENDRY STARTS AFTER ADACHI

United States Marshal Hendry started yesterday on his voyage to Japan to secure the person of Adachi, the star witness in the "Ten-Dollar-Club" cases, as a passenger in the America Maru. The departure of the Marshal, which is the first instance of this kind in the history of Federal sovereignty in the Hawaiian Islands, was the occasion of no little effort on the part of his friends to make it a pleasant home-leaving. He was accompanied to the vessel by United States District Attorney Breckons and a large number of Japanese. He was also given letters of introduction to influential Japanese at Yokohama so that his stay in the land of the Mikado is certain to be filled with pleasure.

The Japanese man, whose tip to the United States District Attorney formed the basis of the evidence against the members of the notorious organization, was present, and he gave the Marshal a cordial good-bye. Numerous letters presented to the Marshal attested to his wide circle of friends.

Marshal Hendry, who is accompanied by his young son Robert, goes to Yokohama, and the first effort to obtain possession of the person of Adachi will be made there. If necessary he will follow the trail of the alleged perjurer all over Japan.

THOUGHT WAR HAD BROKEN OUT

In the absence of an afternoon cablegram service yesterday the wholesale stop-overs from the America Maru, gave rise to the belief with many people that war had broken out between Japan and Russia and that the passengers had no desire to continue a voyage on a vessel which might have Russian shells ricocheting about it before Japan was reached. The reason for the wholesale stop-overs was that the people wanted to have a good look at Hawaii and decided to remain over in Honolulu for a week or so.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN-BALM is one of the best and most effective liniments on the market for the cure of sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains. This is the universal verdict of all who have tried it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

NEWS OF WORLD AT LARGE LATER THAN COAST FILES

(Associated Press Mail Special.)

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Addressing the Reichstag immediately after it had assembled today the Chancellor said it had become his duty to inform the House of the serious position of the German settlers in Southwest Africa through revolt of the Hereros. They had killed a number of settlers who were fleeing to the stations, had destroyed houses and farm improvements and had driven off cattle of a great number of farmers who are now unable to leave the protection of the stations. The insurrection came at a time when the Governor and a large portion of the colonial troops were subduing the Bondelwacht tribe, twenty days' march away. In consequence of this, and the remaining forces being scattered among the previous places of refuge in the middle of the colony, the natives were seriously threatening Okavango, Otjomungwe and Kararab, and even Windhoek itself. The Government, before the last dispatch had been received, had ordered 500 men, with six machine guns and six pieces of artillery, to be placed in readiness for active service, but a start would not be made until January 30th. The serious intelligence now at hand made it necessary to send out immediately a battalion of 500 marines in addition to the other troops, with a complement of guns and railroad pioneers. These would embark Thursday on a North German Lloyd liner and would arrive at Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa, February 8th. The gunboat Habicht had been ordered from Cape Town and was due to arrive at Swakopmund today. Moreover, 2,800 men previously dispatched would reach Swakopmund February 3rd. The German people, continued the Chancellor, would answer the call for help of the faithful servants of the State and the colonists. The Chancellor alluded briefly to the financial requirements necessary and said these would be provided later.

TO VISIT AMERICA.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Orders have been sent to the Commodore in command of the German West Indian squadron to send the ships now at Havana to United States ports. During the next ten days the Vineta with the Commodore on board will go to New Orleans, the Pauke to Mobile, Ala., and the Gassel to Galveston, Texas.

ANTI TOXIN LABORATORY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A municipal laboratory for the manufacture of anti-toxin under the supervision of public chemists may be the outcome of the campaign instituted by the Chicago Medical Society against the high prices exacted by the manufacturers' combine, or so-called "death trust."

"At a conference of the officers of the organization the feasibility of the scheme was discussed in detail. The result was a decision to refer the matter for final action to a meeting on Wednesday with the recommendation that the plan be adopted as the permanent solution of the problem. If the approval of the society be obtained some alderman will be asked to introduce an ordinance creating the laboratory and making the necessary appropriation for its foundation and maintenance.

The arbitrary one hundred per cent advance in price of one of the essentials of the modern treatment of diphtheria is held by the physicians to show that provision for the constant supply of the article devolved upon the municipality as a measure for the preservation of the public health. The high price now placed on the serum by the "death trust," it is declared, means that thousands of children may perish in the first diphtheria epidemic which appears in the city.

Secretary Walls of the Chicago Medical Society, said today:

"The sentiment of physicians throughout the country is now arrayed against the men who have advanced the price of anti-toxin. The effect will be a natural discrimination against those firms in other articles which they sell to the profession."

PANAMA TREATY AMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today directed Senator Cullum to report the Panama treaty with three amendments. The Republican members voted for the treaty but only two Democrats, Morgan and Money, were present. The former voted against the treaty and Mr. Money stated that he had not yet had time to consider it, as it was the first meeting of the committee he had been able to attend.

The three amendments relate to sanitation, limitation of cities and control of harbors. The United States by the amendment relating to sanitation is granted more direct power in all sanitary regulations. The amendment concerning the limitation of the cities more specifically defines what are the limits of Panama and Colon in relation to the canal zone. The harbor amendment gives the United States control of the harbors for the purpose of improving.

THE CZAR'S ASSURANCES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The czar's assurance given at the Winter Palace January 14th on the occasion of the New Year's reception that he desires and intended to do all in his power to maintain peace in the Far East, is regarded by the foreign diplomats as a hostage given to the world for the preservation of peace, while the guarantee that Russia will recognize the open ports and other concessions will, it is thought, place the odds of a rupture on Japan. Most of the newspapers here join in the peaceful chorus, one paper remarking,

however, that it was strange for Russia to first hear of the czar's words by way of America.

The Novoye Vremya, referring to the reports of the offer of good offices from the United States, France and Great Britain, asks: "Is such action necessary when the whole world has been informed of what His Majesty has graciously been pleased to say to the diplomats at the Winter Palace? How is it possible to render further service to the cause of peace after the czar has announced that he will direct all his influence to maintain it?"

"A more precious guarantee that Russia will not draw the sword it is impossible to conceive."

The Novoye Vremya concludes as follows: "Japan is in an unfortunate position and will require great tact to avoid the dangers arising from the good offices of officious friends."

As a sidelight on the situation, the Moscow Gazette announces that its editors and other employees are donating their salaries to the purchase of a swift privateer, adding that the sum of \$25,000 has already been raised for this purpose.

A CRY FROM MACEDONIA.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The latest reports to the American Board from the relief centers in Macedonia show that there are now 100,000 persons who are homeless and without means of support for the winter. Of this number between \$2,000 and \$3,000 are in Monastir Vilayet. The Turkish Government is affording some relief and funds are coming from America and England. There is fear on the part of those on the ground that unless some decisive steps are taken during the winter there will be another political outbreak in the spring.

WATERSPOUT IN TRANSVAAL.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, Jan. 18.—A waterspout yesterday destroyed three hotels and many houses here, and it is believed resulted in loss of life. The number of dead, however, has not yet been ascertained. Hundreds of persons have been rendered homeless and destitute by the disaster.

FORMER CON-TRACTOR DIES

George Kempton, an aged New Englander, died yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. A. A. Montano, Maunaloa valley, after a brief illness. For the past thirty-eight years he has been cared for by Mrs. Montano.

The deceased was born at Kingston, Mass., January 22, 1822, and he was therefore a little over 82 years of age. He was the eldest son of Abigail Diamond Kingston, the only family name of record left by him. His father was a prominent ship owner of Kingston and at one time he controlled a large fleet of vessels. Kempton came to Hawaii in the sixties and for some time was a contractor and architect. He and a partner named Thomas built a bank structure on Kaahumanu street below the old Kapolani Estate office, and the first reservoir in Nuuanu valley was his work.

While engaged in superintending some construction nearly forty years ago he was overcome by heat and was removed to the American hospital, then in charge of the late Mr. Ben Davison. When Mr. Davison left the institution, Mr. Kempton went with him, and has ever since been cared for by Mrs. Montano's family. His mind remained clouded to the time of his death. He was a well educated man, and was especially keen in mathematics.

The remains will be cremated today.

Personal and Political Items From Wailuku Newspaper.

The following items are from the Maui News of Saturday:

Puimene Mill is now running day and night, and is turning out about 240 tons of sugar per day.

Ex-Supervisor Lucas, now on Maui, says that nine days in office should be enough to satisfy any reasonable man for his lifetime.

D. H. Kahameliello announces himself in advance as candidate for senator from Maui on the Honie Rule ticket. Kaele has not yet been heard from. Jas. L. Coke was elected chief and Jas. N. K. Keola secretary of the fire company organized in Wailuku last Monday evening.

Land-Commissioner J. W. Pratt came to Maui this week to look after government land affairs, and his trip included a visit to Polipoli springs.

The marriage of Gertrude Kiha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. King of Wailuku, to William Searle of Honolulu is announced for February 12, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Lahaina.

Mrs. E. Shearer of Treka, Cal., and her daughter, Mrs. D. B. Worthington, of Beloit, Wisconsin, are visiting Wailuku as the guests of Mrs. G. B. Robertson.

Geo. O. Cooper of Hana has severed his connection with Grinbaum & Co. and has been succeeded by Mr. George Watt, formerly of Kakaui.

Ned Krueger, the big-armed Maui pitcher, has received an offer to go to Honolulu and pitch for the Mafie-Nimas during the coming ball season.

MUST GIVE MORE TIME

Federal Clerks to Work Until 4.30.

Federal government employees in Honolulu and in all parts of the islands must work a half an hour longer every weekday than usual. The business day in future will close at 4:30 instead of at 4.

Collector of Customs Stackable has just issued an order to the employees in his department, requiring all clerks on and after February 1, to work from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. with a half hour for luncheon, and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. without an allowance for luncheon.

The regulation covering the hours of labor is as follows:

Hours of labor of all clerks and other employees, of whatever grade or class, in the Treasury Department, except those required by law or regulation to work more than seven hours a day, extended from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. with an allowance of one-half hour for luncheon. On Saturdays during the months of July, August and September, the hours of labor will be from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. without allowance for luncheon.

Secretary Leslie M. Shaw of the Treasury Department has promulgated the order for increased hours, or rather living up to the regulation, as follows:

Treasury Department, Jan. 9, 1904. To officers and employees of the Treasury Department and others concerned.

Attention is called to the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 15, 1898, which provides as follows:

It shall be the duty of the heads of the several executive departments, in the interest of the public service to require of all clerks and other employees of whatever grade or class, in their respective departments, not less than seven hours of labor each day except Sundays and days declared public holidays by law or executive order. Provided, That the heads of the departments may, by special order, stating the reason, further extend the hours of service of any clerk or employee in their departments respectively, but in case of an extension it shall be without additional compensation.

In order more effectually to comply with the above provision of law, it is hereby ordered:

1. On and after Monday, January 11, 1904, the hours of labor for all clerks and other employees of whatever grade or class in this department, except those now required by law or regulation to work more than seven hours a day, will be from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., with an allowance of one-half hour for luncheon.

2. The foregoing provision will apply to all Saturdays except during the months of July, August, and September. During those months the hours of labor on Saturdays, unless otherwise ordered, will be from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. without an allowance for luncheon.

The change in hours has affected Washington, with its army of clerks, to such an extent that the whole schedule of business, social and diplomatic life, will have to be altered. Washington is a city of traditions. The time-honored 5 o'clock dinner of Washington, will of necessity have to be changed to 6:30. This will disarrange the hours of closing business houses. They formerly had two hours in which to receive the patronage of the clerks. Instead of closing at 6 they will hereafter close at 6:30.

In the official social life, afternoon functions will have to be held later in

order that prominent office holders may have the opportunity to be present. Washington, as a whole, dislikes the change, and it was all due to a backwoods congressman fumbling among old regulations until he stumbled upon the one relative to the government's working hours. When he placed the matter before Attorney-General Knox, that official was reluctantly compelled to announce that every department in Washington was violating the regulation, and that thereafter it would have to be observed. The congressman who dug up the obnoxious regulation, now wishes he had kept his discovery to himself.

THE PALMER WOODS' POLITICAL RAID

It is said that the four Democratic committeemen who had Palmer Woods' name sent on for National Committee-men, were Harvey, Rhodes, Asch and Locke. On the evening when the entire committee met, two of the quartet, Locke and Asch, voted for McCarthy.

Col. McCarthy, when asked for his views on the matter, said:

"I have none. I was not a willing candidate for the place, but my friends insisted that I accept the nomination. I repeatedly told them that I was not in a position where I could leave my business and attend the convention, and urged them to name S. M. Damon. I would have been perfectly satisfied at that time or any other time, had I known that the committee or any part of it, desired to place some one else in nomination. After Damon, I had named Senator Woods."

"Had the committee desired to put any one else in nomination I would have stepped gracefully aside and put no obstacle in their path to put up some one else. That was what I wanted. But it was totally unnecessary to go about it in the manner they did."

NAHIKU STOCK SALE INCIDENTS

The office of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., sustained a run of Nahiiku Sugar Co.'s stockholders at its paying wicket yesterday. It was the occasion of the payment of forty cents in the dollar for Nahiiku stock. A comical procession started the run. This formed at the office of Jas. F. Morgan, vice president of Nahiiku Sugar Co., who joined in it accompanied by President W. H. Hoogs, Secretary H. Armitage, F. Lyman, John Ounderkirch, C. E. Barrey, C. Kaiser, and leading the van, Thos. F. McGuire carrying a sugar cane stalk. Morgan's office boy, ringing the auction bell, was some distance ahead as herald of the procession. Each of the marchers bore in hand a sugar bag marked "Nahiiku A. Sugar."

Edward R. Adams of A. & B., on passing through the office spied the sugar cane and whipping out his knife proceeded to indulge his sweet tooth. Thus he sacrificed an interesting trophy to his appetite.

Nahiiku plantation was abandoned, for various reasons, after it had incurred a considerable debt to Alexander & Baldwin, agents. Two years ago the company voted to lease the water rights of Nahiiku, which are valuable, to Hans Naphiku Co. This proposition failed of consummation, when the stockholders resigned themselves to the possession of certificates representing what they deemed practically "dead horse." At the recent annual meeting, the Nahiiku stockholders were given to understand that Alexander & Baldwin stood ready to pay annual rent for the water rights. An alternative offered was the purchase of a majority of the stock at 40 cents in the dollar. The latter proposition was eagerly accepted by the majority in attendance.

MARSHAL HENDRY WILL GO TO JAPAN FOR ADACHI

That the United States has a very long arm is a fact which will be amply proven to a number of Japanese in Honolulu during the next few weeks. United States Marshal Eugene R. Hendry will leave for Japan on the steamer America March 10 with extradition papers for Adachi, the Japanese who gained considerable notoriety as secretary of the "Ten-Dollar-Club," an organization which was made for the purpose of importing women from Japan to this country and then assisting the importers from being convicted in the courts; also for the protection of Japanese gamblers whenever they should be charged with crime and to in other ways promote their disreputable work.

The large number of Japanese at present serving sentences in Oahu Prison bear testimony to the fact that the club was effectively broken up. An indictment was returned against F. M. Brooks, the attorney, with reference to his own alleged connection with the Japanese, and Adachi was wanted as a witness. About this time Adachi left Honolulu. He stowed away on a steamer for Japan and it has been stated that numerous people were interested in his return to his native land. The indictment against Mr. Brooks was later dismissed.

As soon as Adachi had left Hawaii the Federal authorities took steps to

secure his arrest on arrival in Japan and his extradition. He had been indicted for perjury in connection with testimony that he had given during the trials of members of the Ten-Dollar-Club. Cablegrams were sent to the Department of Justice at Washington and through diplomatic channels Japan was communicated with. As a result Adachi was arrested as he was attempting to escape from the steamer at Yokohama. He is being held there to await the arrival of Marshal Hendry with the extradition papers and it is expected that Mr. Hendry will be able to make the trip to Japan, secure the prisoner, and return to Hawaii by the first week in March.

The extradition documents are bulky. They contain original warrants, indictment, and various other matters connected with the case. There is a warrant for arrest by Marshal Hendry in Japan and the Japanese embassy at Washington have also attached to the document a statement guaranteeing to the Japanese government the correctness of the various signatures on the warrants, including those of President Roosevelt, Secretary of State John Hay, and others.

It is stated that this is the first time the United States has ever made use of its extradition treaty with Japan.

A young son of Marshal Hendry will accompany him on the trip.

WAMEA IS NEARLY SOLID AGAINST THE COUNTY LAW

[Staff Correspondence.]

WAMEA, Jan. 26.—In Wamea there is almost unanimous opposition to County government. Whatever the feeling previously, the people, natives as well as whites, are disgusted with the County Act.

F. W. Carter, manager of the Parker ranch, says he is opposed to County government, and also that nearly all the voters in the district are against it. The workings of the County Act have disgusted everyone with that form of government. Supervisors appointed by the Governor is his idea of what the County form should be.

Frank Johnson, chairman of the District Road Board, is also opposed to County government. He says also that Joe Bell, the leading Hawaiian of Wamea, has also told him that he was opposed to it. Johnson's objection is that it places the reins of government in the hands of irresponsible persons. Though

the recently elected supervisors, were fortunately all right, Mr. Johnson says that some of the men who wanted to be candidates were unfit for any position. It was only with great difficulty that these men were prevented from running. Mr. Johnson says also that the best natives do not want the government changed and that the poorer classes don't care one way or the other, and simply follow the lead of the office-seeking Hawaiians.

If there must be County government Wamea people want the form changed. They prefer to have the supervisors appointed by the Governor as provided in the Organic Act. And they want the whole island of Hawaii to be made into but one county. At present the division is very inequitable as to taxes. East Hawaii, if there are to be two counties, wants Hamakua district added to it. And Wamea wants to be the County seat.

HONOLULU JAP MURDERS HIS WIFE

HONOLULU, Jan. 25.—A Japanese killed his wife here today and Sheriff Andrews is now trailing the murderer, with bloodhounds.

The Jap, Futsugoto by name, stabbed the woman to death, with a long knife. When found she was dead, with a dozen different wounds in her heart.

Sheriff Andrews was notified at Wamea, where he fortunately happened to be, having just returned from a trip with Gov. Carter. He immediately ordered his bloodhounds sent from Hilo and went to Honolulu to take charge of the man-hunt.

The murder was particularly bold. The man's wife was in the Rickard's dining room at the time. Miss Ethel Rickard was with her when the desperate man entered and with knife in hand attempted to stab his wife. Miss Rickard bravely threw herself in front of the murderer and prevented him from reaching the Japanese woman. She was not strong enough, however, and Futsugoto, thrust her aside, and stabbed his wife to death. He then fled towards the Horner place. Miss Rickard is almost prostrated with nervousness.

If there ever was a well-guarded secret it was that of Marshal Hendry's intended trip to Japan to get Adachi. The existence here of a ring of white men, all of them profoundly interested in keeping Adachi away from Hawaiian courts, was well-known to the Marshal and he did not care to let these people hear of his mission. Preparations covering several weeks were quietly made for Hendry's departure. Then, on Friday afternoon an evening paper published the facts.

The only way the Marshal can account for the catastrophe is that a leakage occurred in a place where he went to make some financial arrangements.

The first observed effect of the publication is a statement made by Attorney Brooks that Adachi is in Hongkong, and cannot, therefore, be reached by Japanese extradition papers. Undeterred by this, however, Hendry will go ahead. If Adachi is not in Japan he will be followed, by virtue of new extradition papers, until he is caught. The United States means to have Adachi and get the truth from him about the elaborate system of Hawaiian iniquity of which he is believed to hold the secret.

PREPARE FOR CROUP.—The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup, often leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It never fails and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Borden, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

GOV. CARTER BUTTED BY A WILD BULL

[Staff Correspondence.]

WAMEA, Jan. 26.—Gov. Carter was butted by a wild bull on the Parker ranch in the paddock today. The Governor with Mr. Atkinson, Forester Hosmer, Sheriff Brown, A. W. Carter and Damon was assisting the cowboys in driving wild cattle into the paddock—about ten miles from Wamea.

The herd, some 300 in number, had been driven into the paddock by cowboys, and the wild cattle were a triflesome and dangerous. Governor Carter and Forester Hosmer were a hundred feet away from the herd when a bull suddenly broke away from the herd and charged directly on Forester Hosmer. Hosmer's horse side stepped and the bull then charged on the Governor. Carter was a little slow in getting started and the bull crashed into him. The two animals met, but the blow from the bull was only a glancing one, striking Carter's left leg just below the knee. The knee was quite badly bruised but the Governor avoided any further going. The cowboys rushed to the rescue and lassoed the vicious brute and in a few seconds he was tied hard and fast to a tree.

Governor Carter also distinguished himself in the drive by lassoing a wild steer and landing him safely in the paddock. One of the Hawaiian cowboys came near being killed during the run. His horse stumbled, and the steer the Hawaiian had at the end of his rope charged upon him. The man laid down and the steer ran over him. Another cowboy then lassoed the recalcitrant animal.

DOWIE AND THE SALVATIONISTS

The appearance of six members of the Salvation Army on the Sonoma, on their way to Honolulu, was displeasing to the prophet of Zion City. Lively times are likely to take place on the Sonoma before the vessel reaches the Hawaiian Islands. Dowie has no love for the Salvation Army, and he takes every opportunity of denouncing General Booth and his followers.

The Salvationists and lasses who sailed on the Sonoma declared that Dowie and his deadens were "brands to be plucked from the burning fire," and announced their intention of winning the Elijah and his staff from their path of money-making for selfish gain and enrolling them in the ranks of those who toll in the gutters to help the fallen.

Captain C. F. Herriman of the Sonoma says he will maintain discipline among his passengers on the voyage to Honolulu, and if there is any trouble he will take a hand in the matter. The gift of Hugh Craig, the insurance man who desires to recover the sum of \$1700 from Dowie for money advanced to him some years ago, did not worry the "Elijah" or delay his departure. No steps were taken to get Dowie to put up bonds before he left the country.—Call.

SMALL FARM INDUSTRY

Hilo Agricultural Society's Good Progress.

Professor H. W. Henshaw made the following report of the work of the Agricultural Society of Hilo to the Farmer's Institute:

The Agricultural Society of Hilo entered life about a year and a half ago and now has a membership of 42. If its existence may be said to have been inspired by Mr. Jared Smith and if the Society owes its origin to the same general ideas and purposes to which is due the Honolulu organization, its steady growth and the increasing interest in its meetings, may fairly be ascribed to the zeal and fostering care of its President, Mr. Charles Burneaux, to whom the Society owes much, including its place of meeting.

ITS AIMS PRACTICAL.

From the nature of its membership, which is largely composed of practical farmers, the aims of the Hilo Society are chiefly, if not wholly, practical, and the papers read at its meetings and the problems propounded by its members for solution concern the everyday work of the farm. The theories of the chemist and the agriculturist have little interest for the generalist of its members except in so far as they may be directly applied to the production of farm stuff. For the results of scientifically conducted experiments and for theories shaped into practical directions, its members look to Honolulu, and the papers of the Experiment Station here are sought by them with eagerness, read with interest, and practically applied so far as possible.

The regular meetings of the Society are quarterly, but during the past year the Society has held eight regular and special meetings for the transaction of business and the reading of papers. The usual plan of procedure is for the president to designate individuals to prepare papers upon specified topics, the reading of which is usually followed by interesting discussions and a comparison of individual experiences. By this method the practical advantages are sought of the dissemination of information among the members, the comparison of results attained by similar or by unlike methods to those indicated by the reader of the paper, and a record of successes and failures.

THE FEDERAL STATION.

Some such method as the above would seem to be almost a necessity under the conditions attending Hawaiian agriculture. In these islands almost every form of farming is more or less of an experiment, and even the ones that have been the longest tried and the most successful, as for instance the cane culture and the raising of tobacco, are now subject to somewhat changed conditions and to newly imported diseases which in great degree must surely earlier methods of cultivation. Surely if there is any region in all the broad domain of Uncle Sam which needs an active Experiment Station it is the Hawaiian Archipelago. That we have such a station—active in experiment, accurate in results—is due to the broad and enlightened policy of the national Department of Agriculture, and there is no reason to doubt that under the intelligent direction of its present chief, with his corps of able assistants, all that can be done for Hawaiian agriculture by scientific experimentation will be done.

VARIATION OF CONDITIONS.

The conditions, however, that prevail in the several islands, while alike in their more general features, differ in many important particulars. They differ not only in the different islands but they differ materially in the same island and especially in the largest of the group, Hawaii. The climatic conditions differ, even the soil, though practically all of it of volcanic origin differs, and unless the choice of crops is intelligently made, unless fertilizers are discriminatingly applied, unless local conditions are carefully considered, more or less complete failures are sure to result. The unfortunate fate of coffee culture in most of the localities where tried furnishes a striking example; and there are others.

Defective methods of planting, neglect of shade, failure to fertilize and early pruning are quite enough to account for the failure of coffee in most parts of Hawaii, and it is the conviction of not a few members of the Society that the time will yet come when scientific experimentation and a careful study of local conditions will make coffee culture one of the leading industries of the island.

It is for the central Agricultural Station to experiment and to formulate general methods of procedure which must be modified by the so-called practical farmer according to the special condition of his own farm.

LOCAL SOCIETY'S FIELD.

Here then is the field of the local Agricultural Society. It forms a sort of clearing house for the discussion of local agricultural conditions and the treatment of crops. The greater number of local societies in these islands and the more active and interested their members prove to be, the more valuable and serviceable become the lessons taught by the central station. Indeed, unless the experiments of an agricultural station be made to bear practical results by the every day farmer, neither station nor experiments have any excuse for being.

It is the earnest hope of the Hilo Agricultural Society that it may do its part in the utilization of the experiments inaugurated in Honolulu and in the dissemination and practical application of the methods and ideas approved by the central Experiment Station.

GROWING BANANA INDUSTRY.

Passing from the general aims of the Hilo Society to its more special work of the past year, it may be said that the subject of banana raising, the shipment of the fruit and its sale in California, have been much considered. Many of the members have banana patches of varying size, and hence are directly interested as will appear from the statement that in Oia alone some four hundred acres are now under bananas as against forty-two acres in 1902; and that the shipments from Hilo have now reached the total of some six thousand bunches per month as against two hundred a year and a half ago. About five hundred acres additional will be planted to the fruit during the coming year, and it is confidently expected that the total shipment per month will soon reach ten thousand bunches.

The growing of bananas upon Hawaii for the west coast trade is in its early infancy in more ways than one, and it is confidently believed that proper facilities for ocean shipment and the completion of the Hilo-Kohala railroad will promote an increase in the business to very respectable proportions indeed.

THE PINEAPPLE QUESTION.

One of the special meetings held by the Society was for the purpose of conferring with Mr. C. P. Bentley, representative of a large California canning company, with reference to the growing of island pines for canning, and a full and frank interchange of facts and views on the subject followed.

Mr. Bentley expressed the opinion that only a large cannery could be made profitable and then only provided a thousand tons of fruit could be assured for the first year. Under the present condition of the pineapple industry in the Islands this fact means, in Mr. Bentley's opinion, the establishment of a large cannery in some central position where it can draw its supply of pines from all the Islands. In connection with this central establishment the starting of small branch establishments might be profitable.

The cannery price mentioned by Mr. Bentley of a cent, or at most of a cent and a half a pound for the fresh fruit delivered proved disappointing to most of the members present, who believe that figure to be too low to permit of profit to the small grower.

More recently the practicability of the establishment of a small independent cannery in Hilo has been broached which will perhaps utilize other canning products during the season when pines are not to be had in sufficient numbers. A special meeting has been called for the full consideration of this project.

At present only a very small acreage about Hilo is devoted to pines; but it is thought that, with adequate canning facilities and also for shipping the green fruit in winter when California fruit is out of season, the acreage can be greatly increased and the industry be made profitable alike to canner and to producer.

OTHER MOOTED PRODUCTS.

The raising of manioc or tapioca formed the basis of a very interesting and valuable paper by Mr. William Kinney, who advocated the general planting of tapioca as a fodder plant for horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry. He claimed superiority for it over the potato in the manufacture of starch both for laundry purposes and as an edible. Its ready adaptability to a variety of climates, except a very dry one, constitutes a peculiar merit for this readily cultivated and valuable plant.

The topic of forage grasses for Hawaii occupied the attention of the Society at one of its meetings, and Mr. H. E. Kelsey read a paper containing many valuable facts in relation thereto as the results of his own experiments in Kailiki and those of others elsewhere in the island.

Some of the members of the Society have experimented in a small way in the cultivation of the "Japanese" ginger plant. Enough has been done to show that large crops can be grown in Puna and Oia, but the price quoted to the growers of a cent and a half per pound for the green root seems to be prohibitive of all profit.

The above represent some of the more important subjects which have appeared in the Society's proceedings during the past year, but without doubt the most valuable part of its functions is less in the preparation and reading of set papers than in the bringing together of men interested in the same pursuits and in the informal interchange of ideas regarding the above and kindred topics.

BROWN BACK FROM HAWAII

High Sheriff Brown returned yesterday from Hawaii where he went on a business visit. He has been at Wamea where he had a conference with the Sheriff. He reports that Governor Carter and party are receiving much attention from the Hawaii folk.

The High Sheriff goes to Hilo on Tuesday to straighten out matters resulting from the brief tenure of office of the "County Government" Sheriff. The Deputy Sheriff of Hawaii, Overend, resigned and no one has yet been appointed to his place. This matter will be fixed up with the help of the Hawaii Republicans. There is also a vacancy in the office of Deputy Sheriff of South Kohala, to which Wm. Lindsay will be appointed. While at Hilo the High Sheriff will decide about the Gamewell Fire Alarm system.

Little Willie—"What is the difference between character and reputation, pa?" Pa—"Character is a luxury, my son, while reputation is a necessity."—Chicago Daily News.

OTHER GOVERNORS WANT A SALARY LIKE CARTER'S

Following are extracts from a debate in the House of Representatives on January 14:

Mr. Wilson of Arizona: Mr. Speaker, the amendment offered yesterday was not to increase the salary of the governor of this Territory, but to increase the appropriation so as to cover the salary allowed by law. The law of the land gives to the governor of Arizona \$3,500 a year; and, I say it is not enough. Governor Brodie has today services to perform such as are required of scarcely any governor of any of the States, because of the many reports, etc., that are required from him by the Federal Government, in addition to his duties in attending to the government of the people of the Territory. In area and in the amount of official business that Territory is beyond almost any of the States. The salary allowed by law is \$3,500. If the law is right—and Congress passed the law—then it is right to pay the salary, for it would be a farce to say that the law gives you something and the Appropriation Committee takes it away. The law is either right or wrong, and the law gives it. The appropriation should be made to cover it, and that is all we ask.

Now, I understand it has been said that the governor gets a third of the law on the side. I want to pay to the

gentleman who made that statement that he is mistaken. The thousand dollars on the side that is spoken of is a contingent fund, to be used for purposes not beneficial to the governor at all; to be used for the payment of rewards and things of that character. It does not attach to his salary at all or pay for his services in any respect. Therefore, I say, that can not accrue to him. It accrues to the public service, but not to him. If it is right to ignore a law, to refuse to pay the law's demand, to take away the requirements of the law, then it is right to vote down this amendment and say to the governor of Arizona, "You have it by law, but by the action of this House you shall not have it." I appeal to the fairness of the House for the payment of this honest demand. It is nothing more than a request to this House to comply with the demands of the law, and to give that which the law maintains and for which the law provides.

What does the governor of Porto Rico do more than the governor of Arizona? He is paid \$3,500 a year, and all of the duties imposed upon the governor of Arizona are not imposed upon him. The governor of Hawaii, sitting at ease in Honolulu, is paid virtually \$5,000. We at home, coming under the law, who have maintained it, who have

(Continued on Page 4.)

MONTHLY GARDEN CALENDAR

BASED ON 1902-1903 AND JAN., 1904. PLANTINGS AT KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL FARM, KALEHI, HONOLULU, T. H.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
<p>Sow in a well drained, sheltered location for transplanting: Artichokes, Asparagus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Egg Plant, Kale, Okra, Parsley, Peppers, Rhubarb, Tomatoes, Herbs.</p> <p>On raised beds of porous soil, sheltered from winds, sow without transplanting: Dwarf Beans, Beets, Carrots, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers (a few), Lettuce, Peas, Radish, Onions, Turnips.</p> <p>Along water courses: Cress.</p>	<p>Duplicate all sowings which may have failed in January and in addition plant in open field provided ground permits working: Beans (all varieties), Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Horse Radish (Roots), Lettuce, Musk and Water Melons, Pumpkins, Fennel, Romaine, Spinach, Squash, Ruta Baga, Swiss Chard (Sea Kale).</p> <p>On well drained land, or a sandy nature even in exposed situations plant on ridges unrooted cuttings of Sweet Potatoes.</p>	<p>All seed and plants sown and planted during January and February may be duplicated in March with good results, especially if the breechings months were excessively wet and windy. Sow March planting promises well. This is a good time to transplant. Also sow main crop of beans, sweet corn, melons, pumpkins, squash, etc.</p>	<p>March recommendations apply to April, though insect pests now begin to put in appearance.</p>	<p>Beans, corn and the melon tribe thrive from May plantings provided ample water is available for irrigation, and the insect pests are kept down. NORSE On May 1st, 1903, the following vegetables were harvested at Kamehameha School Farm: Beans, carrots, sweet corn, cabbage, lettuce, squash (in variety), Swiss chard, sweet potatoes, young onions, tomatoes, etc.</p>	<p>Beans and squash (of the latter, the hard skinned sorts), do fairly well from June sowings. Aphids (green and black) makes it difficult to grow corn at this season. Tomatoes begin to show effects of the fly, likewise tender skinned squash.</p>	<p>Little or no planting is done during July at Kamehameha. Last of the summer crops have been harvested, pest ridden rubbish burned and the surface ground plowed under and left in the rough for a well earned rest. A previously fallowed patch might be sown to beans and possibly corn and squash.</p>	<p>August is a good month to give the major part of the vegetable garden a vacation. Excessive watering and cropping have compacted and tired the land. Flow up and leave in the rough or plant to velvet beans if you can spare the land and plow under in October. It is better and cheaper than commercial fertilizer in our soil at Kamehameha.</p>	<p>To have squash and pumpkins, also sweet corn on Thanksgiving Day, sow in September. We have had fine results from such plantings the past year (3000 lbs. Hubbard and Gold & Heart squash raised on 1-3 acres; 180 ears choice Mammoth sweet corn from 1-2 acre). However, the past has been an unusually favorable season with us.</p>	<p>None but quick maturing crops should be planted from now on, excepting perhaps a small patch of sweet corn to Christmas; beets, carrots, radish, lettuces and onions and Swiss chard may be planted every month in the year. October not excepted. Plant some beans by all means, they may then be had for the table during Nov. and Dec.</p>	<p>If you have a patch of light soil that can be spared for four or five months, plant to sweet potatoes; they will withstand all kinds of winter weather, protect the soil from washing and produce a good crop of tubers during Feb. and March. Such was our experience during 1902-3 and we are working on that basis now. Make sowing of all the hardy, quick maturing vegetables.</p>	<p>December is a busy month at Kamehameha Farm. Our land has now had a month's rest, the rough clods have turned to mellow soil and seems eager for new labors. Barnyard compost is applied and this is turned under, a little sub-soil is brought to the surface, two weeks of sunshine mingled with showers, and the surface foot is again ready to receive the seed. Being venturesome we sow all that appears under January. If the season is open, and it generally is favorable we have good chances of getting a month, perhaps two months, on the new year.</p> <p>The following are vegetables harvested Dec. 31, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904: Beets, carrots, beans, sweet corn, lettuce, radish, squash, Swiss chard, turnips, pumpkins, papaya and bananas.</p>

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated emphatically in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and re-asserted to "let it be known to all." See the Times, July 12, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITH-OUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, COLIC, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles of 1/4d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE PRES-
DENCY.

The real signs all point to the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. The attempts made to force Senator Hanna into an active or even a passive candidacy have so far failed. He is a positive character and a man of few words, who heretofore has always meant exactly what he said. It is not to be supposed now, when he withdrew at the Ohio convention all opposition to the endorsement of our strenuous but careful President, that his emphatic and repeated declarations are not the expressions of his mature determination.

Theodore Roosevelt has been endorsed by so many conventions and is backed by so powerful an appreciation of the success of his administration, that the deep indications are strongly in his favor. Throughout the country, there is an intense feeling that the law must be unflinchingly enforced, without regard to special interests, and with this sentiment, President Roosevelt is nobly identified. He has acted with exceptional vigor, but with absolute impartiality, taking our political system as his guide. In no respect has he used the machinery of the government with any reference to political consequences, but he has disregarded party, class and individual favoritism, in his administration of the fundamental law, the statutes and treaties. In a certain sense the inheritor of the policy of the murdered McKinley, the influence of that great and good man has largely affected his course, but he has also individually evinced an intellectual perception of great questions, a regard for the moral element in personal, civic and official life, and a strength of will, tempered by sound discretion, which have produced that best kind of popularity, unrestricted by party lines, that rests quickly, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents, sell it, upon esteem and faith.

He has been aided by great men, who are not to be deprived of the credit of their achievements in their several departments. But they have acted in harmony with him, and under his advice as the Executive Head of the nation. His foreign policy has been remarkably successful and, without sacrificing any of our distinctive principles, has elevated the Republic. In Asia, our commercial advancement has surpassed expectations, and, in the present controversy between Japan and Russia, while avoiding even the semblance of political interference, the attitude of the United States, in the direction of free intercourse between nations and the development of the Pacific, has commanded solicited respect. Our prompt, just and effective action in clinching the treaty with Panama, which ensures the construction of the Isthmian canal, has won the encomiums of foreign statesmen and diplomats and has been endorsed throughout the world. These are mere examples that could be multiplied indefinitely by references to Cuba, to Venezuela, and to the minor phases of our foreign relations.

The internal administration of public affairs has been equally successful, and, in its rigid adherence to law and in its enforcement of official integrity, has fully met the demands of the public. The annual message of President

Roosevelt, which has been commented upon in these columns, has been fortified in every particular by the departmental reports. Secretary Cortelyou's report from the Department of Commerce and Labor, which includes the Bureau of Labor, under the immediate management of Carroll D. Wright, the permanent Census Bureau, under Dr. North, the Immigration Bureau, under Mr. Sargent, the Corporations Bureau, under Mr. Garfield, the Statistical Bureau, under Mr. Austin, and the Light-house Board and other subsidiary bodies, clearly and impressively attests the accuracy of the message in emphasizing the vast importance of this addition to our governmental machinery. The Department of Justice, in which the treatment of naturalization frauds, of illegal trusts and of corporations engaged in Interstate Commerce, is elaborated, is another confirmation of the systematic energy and successful handling of great issues and of intricate details by the present Administration. All the reports are in line with those specifically mentioned and, severally combined, attest the unprecedented advancement of our national interests and of Americanism as a rising factor in modern civilization. The stupendous operations of our government may be illustrated by the single fact that the Pension Department, under Commissioner Ware, shows \$96,545 pensioners on the roll, and this number is a reduction from the enrollment of the previous year.

If, as he will be, President Roosevelt is renominated, he will certainly be elected. The superficial movements in the Presidential years have only a slight bearing upon the ultimate result. American citizens are little affected by roars and by noise. The elections of last fall, which was an off year for the party in power, showed little political change, except in the reactions in States in which the Republican party, through local causes, had been temporarily displaced. The Republican plurality in Ohio was 115,000, in Pennsylvania 280,471, in Iowa, 80,603, in Nebraska 9000 and in Colorado 10,000. These are representative States and are referred to for that reason. The important lesson of all recent elections has been the steady trend towards Western ascendancy.

Mr. Roosevelt will receive a majority of the votes of honest and intelligent citizens of both and all parties, which invariably control in presidential campaigns, because, without seeking to do otherwise than right, he has pleased the best elements in our population, impressed with the reviving political morality of the Twentieth Century. He will be largely supported by that numerous and thoughtful class of Democrats, who parted from their organization in 1894, and more completely in 1900. These are citizens who believe that principle should govern politics, and who, though recognizing the need of occasional and temporary concessions for the sake of harmony, could not be induced to follow spurious leaders or European platforms. It is well understood that there is a point where party consistency becomes logical and practical inconsistency, and that point was reached in the socialist platforms of the Democratic organization in 1894 and in 1900 and in the man placed in nomination, Mr. Bryan, who has just completed his European tour and experienced the equal hospitality of this

Administration towards all Americans of respectable personal character, has declared in substance that no man who voted for Palmer in 1896 can receive the nomination this year. Whether this special inhibition be observed or disregarded, the Democracy will not at this time be effectively consolidated. There are too many discordant and turbulent factions to be consulted, and the time has not come for successful reconstruction. Mr. Cleveland might have been a strong candidate, but he places his Americanism on too high a plane to aspire to a third term. There is no available statesman to fill his place.

Mr. Roosevelt will be elected and the ordinary Republican majority, which the prosperous times and his administrative capacity would have secured, will be augmented by an unusually large non-partisan vote.

Many Drinks for a Dollar.

In the United States the Mexican dollar has an exchange value of 80 cents. In Mexico the American silver dollar has the same value. On the frontier of the United States, where Texas joins Mexico, there are two saloons, one on each side of the frontier. A man buys a ten cent drink of whiskey at the American saloon and pays for it with an American silver dollar, receiving a Mexican silver dollar in change. With this he crosses the border, goes into a Mexican saloon, hands over the Mexican dollar for a ten cent drink and receives an American dollar in change. It is evident that the limit of his purchasing power is the length of time he can stand. He finally wakes up with a bad headache and the American dollar with which he started. Who paid for the whiskey?—London Daily Express.

ECONOMY is the surest road to wealth but there is nothing gained by neglecting a cough or cold. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure it before pneumonia develops. It will be economy in the end. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Sympathetic Friend—"What's the row, old man? Don't you like the ship's fare?" Suffering Editor—"Oh, it isn't that I don't like it! The rejection of anything does not necessarily imply that it is lacking in merit; any one of a number of reasons may render a contribution unsuited to our present uses."—Ex.

BOTTLED SUNSHINE

Scott's Emulsion brings sunshine to the entire system of the consumptive.

All life is sunshine. The sun pouring its rays into the plant combines earth, water and air into new plant tissue. Sunshine stored up in the plant is its life.

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Fat contains more stored up sunshine than any other form of animal tissue. This is why Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil is literally bottled sunshine, full of rich nourishment and new life for the consumptive.

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BATTLE WITH THE CUT
WORM ON WAIMEA PLAINS

Hard Luck in Small Farming Which May be Terminated by the Introduction of the American Swallow—Millions of Pests.

[Staff Correspondence.]

WAIMEA, Jan. 25.—Waimea is the ideal place for small farmers—the soil is rich, water is plenty, fruits and vegetables grow well, but—until the poke—the destructive cut-worm, is eliminated, Waimea might as well be in the center of the Sahara desert.

There are a dozen homesteads in the Waimea plains, and there is land in plenty—and of fine quality, for homeseekers, but the cut-worm is in the way. There are millions of them—and millions of them have been slaughtered, but for every one that is killed it seems as if a dozen takes its place. Men from the Experiment Station have visited the place and prescribed a cure, but the remedy is not effective. It is a pity, too, for if the cut-worm is once gotten rid of, Waimea will become the garden spot of the islands.

Small farming has been tried on the plains by practical farmers too; men who knew their business, and men who were willing to spend their money on what proved to be a costly experiment.

Long of California came down with an Italian, a practical gardener and he put several thousands of dollars into the farm. The first year he planted just a few acres in cabbages, rhubarb and small vegetables. That year he made it a success and made money. His cabbages were marketed in Honolulu at a profit. Wilder's Steamship Co. made him a special rate of \$2.50 a ton, which is half the regular rate, and he shipped hundreds of magnificent cabbages to Honolulu every week. The next year, encouraged by his first success, he planted twenty acres in cabbages, rhubarb, corn, turnips and other vegetables. Then the cut-worms came. They ate up his cabbages, they devoured his turnips, they

bored into his corn. And when they attacked his rhubarb he was ready to give up. Last year he left the place, abandoned his farm and it is now leased to Japanese who grow vegetables for themselves and have kept the worms away from the rhubarb. The rhubarb is still being marketed in Honolulu.

Some time before that also a good deal of Waimea land was put in strawberries. The berries were fine, sweet flavored and luscious and they were canned for marketing. As much as a hundred pounds a day were canned and shipped to Honolulu. Then the roads became impassable, the berries could not be shipped to market and the enterprise was abandoned. The cut-worms do not attack strawberries here, the roads are fairly good and there is a chance for a practical man to make strawberry cultivation a success again.

F. W. Carter, manager of the Parker ranch, also experimented with small farming. He planted corn. One year it did well, but the next year the cut-worms destroyed the young plants. Altogether the Parker ranch has spent several thousand dollars in experiments and the present policy offers every encouragement to the small farmer.

Several attempts have been made to get rid of the unwelcome pest. Paris green has been tried and is a partial success. One suggestion made by D. L. Van Dine was the digging of holes or trenches about the planted fields. This was tried and a ditch six feet deep and two feet wide was filled with millions of the worms—almost to the top. But the winged moth or butterfly deposited its eggs within the fields and the worms were as numerous as ever.

Manager Carter suggests one experiment which has never been tried—the introduction of the swallow and this remedy may yet be the means which will rid the country of the destructive pest.

LOUIS MEYERS.

SEWER LINES ARE BEING
LAID ABOVE BERETANIA ST.

Sewer extension in the upper section of the city is being conducted vigorously, under the direction of the Public Works Department, the contractors now being engaged in completing a section bounded by Beretania, Emma, School and River streets.

Fort street above Beretania is trenched to School street and the cross-street trenches are also being cut simultaneously. The purpose of the present contract is to complete the sewerage system as far as the river. When this is finished the work will be prosecuted above School street.

The main portion of the city below Beretania street and extending to Punahou is gridironed with sewer lines.

ROOSEVELT WAS MARRIED ABROAD.

President Roosevelt's marriage register is in London, at St. George's, Hanover square, and so many American tourists have flocked to see it that, for convenience's sake, it has been placed by itself in an accessible alcove of the old church building. President Roosevelt's marriage to Miss Carew took place so long ago—seventeen years ago, to be exact—that few persons remember that the American president was married in a foreign land. He is, it is said, the only American president whose wedding was not celebrated under the stars and stripes.

CRIMINALS
SENTENCED
Two Indictments
Quashed for
Faults.

Jack Morgan, convicted of seduction, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Robinson to imprisonment at hard labor for one year. His bond on motion for a new trial, was fixed at \$1000.

Judge Robinson sentenced Domingos Ferreira, who pleaded guilty of assault and battery, to pay a fine of \$5 and costs.

Judge Robinson excused all of his jurors until Monday morning next.

CHICKEN STEALING CASE.

The indictment of Fugita for larceny second degree, was quashed on demurrer, and the defendant held to await further action of the grand jury. Peters for prosecution; Watson for defendant. The ground of the motion was that the alleged facts as set out in the indictment did not constitute any offense known to the law of the Territory of Hawaii.

The grand jury presented that Fugita, on November 30, 1903, "unlawfully did steal, take and carry away certain things of marketable and salable value, to wit: certain fowl, to wit, six (6) hens and one (1) rooster, each of the value of one (1) dollar, together of the aggregate value of seven (7) dollars, of the goods, chattels and property of one Kapuhili then and there being found, and did then and there and thereby commit the offense of larceny in the second degree."

SHOOTING A COW.

The indictment of Senada for malicious injury was also quashed on demurrer, the defendant being held to await further action of the grand jury. Castle & Withington, attorneys for defendant, among the grounds of demurrer claimed no criminal intent was shown. It was presented by the grand jury that Senada, on Dec. 1, 1903, "one cow, the property of one Jose de Matheiros, and of the value of sixty-five (65) dollars, unlawfully, feloniously and maliciously did injure, by shooting the said cow in the back, and did then and there and thereby commit the crime of malicious injury."

LESSON IN PUNCTUALITY.

When the case of Union Feed Co. vs. Mow Lung alias Jung Hook was called for jury waived trial before Judge De Bolt at 9 a. m. yesterday, the defendant was called three times without replying either in person or by counsel. J. A. Mathewman appeared for the plaintiff, for whom judgment was given in the sum of \$42.50, legal interest from Dec. 21, 1899, and costs.

At seven minutes after 9 o'clock C. W. Ashford, attorney for the defendant, appeared and, stating that he understood it was set for next day, asked that the case be reopened. Mr. Mathewman was now gone and the court declined to take the matter up in the absence of opposing counsel.

DE BOLT'S JURY.

Judge De Bolt yesterday began the trial of Theresa O. Wilcox vs. Q. H. Berrey, trespass on the case. C. W. Ashford and C. A. Long for plaintiff; T. McC. Stewart for defendant. The jur consists of John Andrews, G. J. Mahone, John Kidwell, Jas. Armstrong, Geo. Dillingham, J. C. Axtell, C. J. Ludwigsen, Wm. H. McInerney, Jos. Andrade, D. J. Syne, Chas. R. Collins and Chas. Kapule.

DAMAGE SUIT.

Judge Gear yesterday began the trial of the Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. Kinney, McClaphan & Cooper for plaintiff; Smith & Lewis for defendant. The following are the jurors: H. E. Webster, R. W. Davis, J. M. Webb, R. H. Worrall, R. P. Chapin, S. Hoffman, Jr., M. J. Carroll, George Kalaluh, J. J. Sullivan, John Edwards, C. P. Osborne and Alex. Lyle. This is a suit for damages on breach of contract, the particulars of which appeared in the Advertiser a few days ago.

JUDGE GEAR'S CHAMBERS.

Judge Gear granted the petition of Sam E. Woolley, administrator of the estate of Makane, deceased, for leave to sell real estate. A. G. M. Robertson appeared for petitioner.

V. O. Teixeira et al. vs. American Dry Goods Association et al., accounting, was continued until Friday. H. E. Highton for complainant; A. S. Hartwell and H. E. Bigelow for respondents.

J. A. Cummins, represented by R. D. Mead, as counsel, was appointed administrator of the estate of Kahalewai Cummins, deceased, under \$500 bond.

Henry Smith, administrator of the estate of W. H. McGregor, had his account approved and his discharge granted by Judge Gear.

Judge Gear yesterday further continued the habeas corpus case of Panakochi Tatuogoro till 9:30 this morning. He continued the Goto habeas corpus case until 9:30 tomorrow.

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other and generous applause.

Your Sugar Crop

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to such acre of growing cane, will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

R. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu, and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Omaha, Neb.

Trades and Labor Council.

At the meeting of the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Frank C. Betters; vice-president, Thos. Calahan; recording secretary, Carl M. Taylor; financial secretary-treasurer, Geo. Crozier; sergeant at arms, Wm. O'Brien; trustees, Frank Betters, John McGuire, Fred Robinson.

Change in Wilder Steamers.

The steamer *Claudine* will sail in place of the *Kinau* for Hilo and way ports next Tuesday as the latter vessel is to be laid up for an overhauling. The steamer *Maui* will take the *Claudine's* run to Maui ports.

The *Brute*—"What are you thinking of, Mamie?" "I am dreaming of my youth." The *Brute*—"I thought you had a far-away look in your eyes." Princeton Tiger.

OLD NATIVE WAS ABUSIVE

Created Scene in the Police Court.

Defied Truant Officer to Arrest Son a Second Time.

Ancient Politician Shook Stick at Judge and Called Truant Officer Liar.

Long before the Police Court was ready for business yesterday morning there were omens of trouble. Over in the prisoner's dock sat a small native boy, barefooted and with his hair looking for all the world as if some of the other prisoners had been playing football with it. Near Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth sat a truant officer. Down on one of the front benches sat Kamal, one time famous as a political leader here. Old Kamal had in his time fought many a political fight. He had a reputation for pugacity and cleverness in this work that few could gainsay. In his day he had been a dandy. Old timers remember Kamal, of Pua-hia, with his bouquet and his white plug hat and his continuous flow of oratory at election time.

But Kamal is old and feeble now. He appeared in court in a full dress waistcoat but his other clothing would excite no comment. His face was old and wrinkled; he was lame; and into court he had hobbled on a cane, but this did not prevent him from wearing a big bunch of carnations in his buttonhole as of yore. But what could Kamal be doing amongst that mob of Chinese gamblers in a police court. A moment and we will find out.

The court came in and mounted the bench. Chillingworth called off names, their owners responded, and took what the evidence against them warranted or what the Judge in his wisdom thought they deserved. A man who had worn too few clothes on the public streets paid three dollars and costs cheerfully. There were others who had been in various little scrapes but it was not until the Deputy Sheriff had called Kama that the fun began.

Kama walked forward. He was a boy of not more than ten. His carriage was as erect as that of any of his elders and the expression on his face might remind one of the pride of a County Supervisor as he walks among his appointees. The boy's spirit was a strong one. He was formally charged with truancy.

Then the trouble commenced. Old Kamal, the politician, hobbled forward. He made a bee line for the bench of Judge Lindsay. All of the talking that followed was in Hawaiian. A rough translation of it is as follows:

Kamal said: "The reason I took my boy away from that school was that the teacher punished him severely several times. She punished him because she claimed he had been talking with a girl in the school. This girl persisted in leaving her own seat and going to the seat of the boy. For this reason the boy and the teacher soon felt angry at each other. There was a bad feeling between them. I took the boy away from the school with the intention of placing him in St. Louis College. But the school was full at that time and when there is room I will put the boy in there."

The truant officer, addressing the court, declared that there would not be a single vacancy in St. Louis College before the end of the school year.

Kamal assumed terrible anger. The small wrinkles in his face became deep gullies. His arms were swung in every direction. He paraded around in front of the bar of justice shaking his big bamboo cane first at the truant officer and then at the Judge.

"Wahabee oe; hoopunipuni kela kaka!" He shouted in great anger. ("He lies, he lies, that man lies!")

The truant officer said he wished to speak on behalf of the government. He declared that the old man had taken the boy from the school not on account of trouble with a teacher but because he expressed a wish to send him to relatives who lived on Maui. He had not taken Kama there but instead had permitted him to roam wild on the streets.

"Yes, that is true," shouted the old man. He frantically pulled a big bundle of letters from his pocket and shook them at the Judge declaring that there was ample evidence that he spoke the truth. All the letters he said, were from relatives on Maui asking that "he" be sent there. But up to this time he had been unable to send the boy away. The boy would—

Judge Lindsay here interrupted the flow of language. He addressed the old man and the boy very rapidly in Hawaiian. He declared it ridiculous to say that there should be any feeling between such a slip of a boy and a teacher. There could be no real bad feeling between the principal of a school and such a small boy. If the boy had done any wrong it was the teacher's right

and duty to punish him. To the old man the Judge declared if the boy were not sent back to school at once he would send the youth to the reform school and the old man himself could also be punished. This did not seem to impress the youth. The old man broke out afresh:

"This truant officer is a liar," he said, "and I defy him. I will not allow the boy to go to school. I defy that officer to come and take him. The officer is a d—"

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth went over to the old man and ordered him to leave the courtroom. Judge Lindsay looked dangerous. He was emitting a ray of white light through his spectacles and there was a prospect that the old man would be sent below to cool off if he did not leave.

Old Kamal hobbled from the court room, muttering as he went, and he dropped his heavy cane with a great crash. He picked this up and disappeared down the stairs. The boy followed. Near the door he split vigorously. He gave the people in the crowded court room a look of contempt and passed down into the street.

"A chip of the old block," remarked a bystander.

After hearing a few small cases the court adjourned.

Value of a Store Mirror.

"I don't believe that we could get along without that mirror at the back of the shop," said the druggist to a customer who questioned the wisdom of expending so much money upon one big piece of plate glass. "Still, it did not save us from losing another lot of plasters the other day, now that the plaster thieves are out of jail."

"You never heard of the plaster thieves? Well, I wish we hadn't. No, it is not that people are in special need of being plastered up, but plasters are easy things to take. You can get a good deal of value in one big flat box of plasters. There is no individual mark on them to prevent their being sold again, and they are lighter and easier to carry than bottles. Plaster stealing has become a regular business. A couple of young fellows who have made us their victims several times were 'sent up' to serve a term for the offense. We know they are out again now, for they paid us a visit only in the other day and took off a few boxes in the same old way. You wouldn't think we could be caught half a dozen times, mirror or no mirror, but we have been."

"I was taken in the first time. Two young fellows came in and gave me a small order, that took me away for a few minutes, and while I turned my back they put several boxes of plasters under their coats and walked out with them, and I didn't know it for some time. I remembered them, however, and the next time I chanced to come in just as some one else had taken a small order, but that time I was in time to keep them from taking anything. It wasn't long before they were in again, however, and that time they were caught. It was the mirror that did it, for the man who waited on them was one who did not know them. But he saw a suspicious movement, pounced upon them, made them put down half a dozen boxes, and told them if they ever dared to show their faces again in the place he would throw them out. They have been in jail since, but now they are out, and we have suffered once more. What do you think of that for persistence and cheek? They have a regular fence for these things."

"But it is not the regular thieves that we have to be most careful to guard against, though it was one who kept one of the first things I missed after I had been in the business. There was a big bottle of quinine pills standing on the top of the screen behind which we put up the prescriptions. It held 500 pills and they were more expensive than than they are now. I stooped back of the counter to get the salve that had been ordered, and the man reached up and slipped this into his pocket and I was none the wiser for a long time. I didn't suspect him at first, I thought one of the doctors who came in frequently had taken it."

"Doctors take such things? Well, I guess so. Take a doctor who has a drug habit of some kind and there is not much he will not take that he can get his hands on, if it is in his line. And then there are other people and always children who can't resist picking up something that is lying so conveniently within reach. No, a mirror is a necessity when you have to have half your stock of goods lying around on the counter."—N. Y. Times.

LONG JOURNEY TO HACKFELD WHARF

Persons who had business or pleasure at the Hackfeld wharf yesterday found that they had a long journey to take to arrive alongside the America Maru. The old plank approach from Queen street across to the Hackfeld wharf has been ripped up and pedestrians and vehicles had to make a detour along the extension of the Inter-Island wharf to the shore line on the Kwa end of the harbor, thence over a corduroy road to the end of the Hackfeld wharf and then down to where the ship lay. The short-cut approach is being ripped out so that the Inter-Island and Hackfeld wharves can be utilized to their full extent. Considerable dredging will have to be done where the old approach formerly crossed and a complete dredging will have to be made in the slip Kwa of that point.

"Sir!" exclaimed the injured party, "you stuck your umbrella in my eye." "Oh, no," replied the cheerful offender, "you are mistaken." "Mistaken?" demanded the irate man; "you idiot, I know when my eye is hurt. I guess." "Doubtless," replied the cheerful fellow, "but you don't know my umbrella. I borrowed this one from a friend today."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

After: She—"Ah, you men! Before marriage you pay compliments, but after—He—"After? Why, after, we do better; we pay bills!"—Life.

GAINS THIRTY POUNDS

MRS. WEBER TELLS HOW SHE WAS HELPED WHEN DOCTORS FAILED

She Let Her Trouble Become Chronic Because She Hesitated to Consult Her Physician—Particulars of a Remarkable Case.

The natural reluctance which every woman feels to consult a physician regarding troubles peculiar to her sex caused Mrs. C. Weber, of No. 7685, South Front street, Columbus, Ohio, to let her illness run on until it became chronic, and even the excellent doctor whom she employed could give her no relief that was permanent. She gives the following details of an interesting case:

"I felt the trouble a long time before I went to our doctor, perhaps a year or more. When I did consult him he told me I had female trouble. I felt sharp pains through my stomach and could not walk across the room without suffering agonies which I cannot describe. My head ached so that it fairly thumped and at times seemed that I would go crazy. My stomach became so weak that it would retain only the lightest food. Week after week I took the doctor's medicine but I continued to feel worse and worse. On several occasions I was confined to my bed for a week at a time. My weight decreased to 102 pounds and I seemed a confirmed invalid."

"One day I read of a case similar to mine that had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and, although I did not have much confidence, I began taking the pills, having already discontinued my doctor's treatment. While I was taking the second box I began to feel a little better and the improvement continued until I was cured. In a few months I had recovered my health and strength and weighed 132 pounds. I owe everything to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had from all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Honolulu, Alexander Street,
January 31, 10 p. m.

Mean Temperature—69.3.
Minimum Temperature—63.
Maximum Temperature—74.
Barometer at 9 p. m.—29.96; steady.
Rainfall, 24 hours up to 9 a. m.—.04.
Mean Absolute Moisture—6.0 gra. per cub. ft.
Mean Relative Humidity—81.
Winds—S. S. W. to N. E.; force, 0 to 4.
Weather—Cloudy to clear.
Forecast for Feb. 1—Northerly winds and fair weather.

R. C. LYDECKER,
Territorial Meteorologist.

THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. One in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and, above all, place at her command a bottle of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. At chemists.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



Cuticura SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cream. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA Laxative, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE Dose is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & CO., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FORTY-FIVE, South Frogs, Boston, U.S.A.

SOME MORE DECISIONS BY TAX APPEAL COURT

The Tax Appeal Court has rendered another batch of decisions, the nature of each being shown in the table below.

Under the heading "Returned" is the valuation in the return of the taxpayer. The column "Assessed" shows the valuation put on the property by the assessor, from which the taxpayer appealed. In the last column, "Decided," is the decision of the Tax Appeal Court.

Taxpayers.	Returned.	Assessed.	Decided.
Jonah Kalamianoale and David Kawanakoa—			
Item 1, Miller, Punchbowl	2,500	4,000	4,000
2, Punchbowl, O. Luso	3,500	12,500	4,500
3, Pailoa	4,000	5,000	4,500
4, Panokapulei	1,000	1,500	1,500
5, Waiiki	1,000	1,500	1,500
6, Jewelry	750	2,500	750
Chee-Hon Lai and Shee-Hai Woon—			
Leasehold Beretania, Aala	100	4,000	2,500
Improvements	1,500	3,000	2,500
Henry Vierra, Sr.—			
Item 1, Nuanu	2,000	3,350	4,250
2, Kukui Lane	3,800	4,000	4,000
3, Improvements Kukui	400	1,500	1,000
4, Nuanu, below Queen Hotel	4,000	8,000	8,000
B. P. Bishop Estate—			
Item 1, Richards (Carty)	16,000	20,000	18,000
2, Vineyard	1,600	3,500	2,500
3, Manana	480	900	800
4, Kaili-uka	800	2,000	1,000
5, Punaluu, 4215 acres	20,000	25,000	25,000
J. P. Mendonca, No. 1—			
Item 1, Realty	51,054	112,948	103,300
2, Personality	12,177	17,435	16,330
J. P. Mendonca, No. 2—	19,395	30,820	25,532
Lan See and Lam Yip—			
Item 1, Kapaakea	400	5,000	5,000
Improvements same	2,000	8,000	2,500
2, Kapaakea	1,000	5,500	4,500
Improvements same	1,000	1,500	1,000
3, Kapaakea	1,000	5,000	2,500
4, Furniture	500	1,000	500
Y. Ah In	3,500	7,600	5,800
J. H. Schnack—			
Item 1, Manoa	3,500	7,000	4,250
2, Nuanu	8,000	11,500	1,500
3, Palama	1,200	1,915	1,500
Lam Wo Sing, leasehold Kahauiki		4,500	7,000
J. O. Carter, Trustee—			
Item 1, Queen	9,000	12,000	10,000
2, Improvements same	500	5,000	3,000
John F. Colburn—			
Item 1, Pawa	3,000	4,400	
(Withdrawn by appellant.)			
2, King, Bethel	no value	5,000	
(Appellant sustained.)			
3, Automobile, King	15,000	20,000	20,000
Improvements same	5,000	14,000	
4, Punchbowl, below Queen	12,000	13,500	12,000
The Kapoli Estate, Ltd.—			
Item 1, Kapahulu	6,000	12,000	12,000
2, Bathing lot	500	1,500	
(Withdrawn by appellant.)			
3, Makiki	5,000	10,000	10,000
4, Kulokahua	12,440	15,000	15,000
5, Kawaiahao	6,500	7,250	7,250
6, Pailoa	16,000	24,250	24,250
7, Leasehold Waiolimu	31,500	35,000	35,000
8, Leasehold Manoa	1,800	2,000	2,000
McNully Land Co., Ltd.—			
Item 1, Pawa	51,000	100,000	51,000
2, 3 wells	no value	4,000	500
3, Leased	1,440	7,500	3,000
4, Leased	1,440	7,500	5,000
5, Leased	1,520	6,500	5,000
Annie Mendonca, lessor interest	13,540	19,675	13,540

PILGRIMS STRIKE HANDS ACROSS THE OCEAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Pilgrims' Society held a banquet here during the evening and exchanged cablegrams with the headquarters of the London society.

The Pilgrims' Society was organized in London at its first meeting it elected the following officers: president; Lieut. Gen. Grenfel and Chauncey J.idents. The object of the organization larger cities all over the world through means and Englishmen may be New York and London cl prominent Americans and

AMERICA MARU TO BECOME TRANSPORT

En route to Japan to become a reserve Japanese troopship, the America Maru entered the harbor yesterday forenoon, remaining until 5 p. m., when she resumed her voyage. The vessel had an uneventful trip from San Francisco, making the voyage in 5 days and 23 hours. Two hours' time was lost in mid-ocean owing to the engines having to be shut down for minor repairs.

The vessel carries a very few passengers, twenty-two cabin passengers comprising the entire list. Of these, twelve are lay-overs for Honolulu, all of whom were secured by the Young Hotel.

The vessel carries only 300 tons cargo, the smallest that Purser Bemiss remembers in the history of the boat. She carries 700 tons of coal in her bunkers as ballast. However, the vessel is scheduled to go only as far as Kobe, where she is to await orders from the Japanese government as to what disposition may be made of her. The Japanese liners will be greatly missed from the service. They are fast and finely equipped and their taking off leaves Honolulu with just three boats less to carry mail. It is said that in the event of war General Manager Avery would charter two or three large steamers to take their places and carry on the business as in the past.

The America Maru now carries no war munitions and her armament will be taken on at Kobe. She is therefore in no position to defend herself and her only safety, should a Russian warship loom up in chase, would be in her speed.

Among her passengers are W. H. Brill and W. B. Colver, war correspondents, the latter accompanied by Mrs. Colver. M. Morel Bazan is the representative of Chile to Japan, the United States, and Europe in general. J. S. Pillsbury is the son of a wealthy flour merchant of Minneapolis; L. G. Gillette is a steel and iron manufacturer of Minneapolis; W. Gorham is a member of the firm of the Gorham Rubber Co., of San Francisco; M. B. Koon is a well known jurist of Minneapolis.

Among the passengers from Honolulu were United States Marshal E. R. Hendry, who goes to Japan with papers for the extradition of Adachi who is wanted to testify to the workings of the famous "Ten-Dollar-Club," composed of Japanese procurers.

There is one passenger on the America Maru who is not enjoying his trip. This is a dapper who stowed away at San Francisco. While in port yesterday he occupied a deck cell and to any willing ear he poured out his tale of woe through a grating.

"Say, boss, does yo' tink dere's any way for a man to land hyah in Honolulu? Yes, 'Tee, a stowaway, but I thought I coud jest drop off'n the boat hyah, but dey puts me in dis room en I kyan't git out'n it. I wanted to come to Honolulu—now, I want no tourist, but I hyar dat Honolulu was a'right, I wuz a goin' to stow away on de Sheridan, but I coudn't wait. Does yo' mean ter say dat I go to go all de way ter Japan an' back? Dat's an outrage on a man's feelin'."

The officers of the liner said they had no orders other than to proceed to Kobe to await instructions from the Japanese government.

DESPERATE MAN IS AT LARGE

One of the toughest of the Porto Rican convicts of Oahu Prison is at large. He effected his escape some time during the earlier hours of yesterday morning. His pictures were taken from the rogue's gallery of the prison yesterday, duplicated many times by a photographer and are now scattered all over the islands, one in the hands of every policeman, so that there is a probability of his immediate capture. Pedro Rodriguez is his name. He is the man who was convicted of robbing General Miles' hotel room during the stay of the army man in Honolulu last year.

That Rodriguez is cunning was shown by the method of his escape. He kept an eternal watch on everything about the prison, waiting for the smallest bit of carelessness to contribute towards his escape. He was locked in his cell on Sunday night by Turnkey Kaelekal who in the hurry of locking up a large number of men evidently failed to realize that he had not completely turned the bolt which held the door of Rodriguez' cell. The latter did not fail to notice this fact. He is said to have made a monkey wrench out of the hoop of an iron rail, and with this to have unscrewed the bolts that held the cup that the door bolt should have fitted into. He was then able to put his finger into the cup and push back the outer bolt. His job was then easy. He let himself out into the front yard of the jail, placed a bench upon end and like a monkey scaled the fourteen foot prison wall and dropped to the ground on the outside. One of the guards of the prison saw someone outside the jail about two o'clock in the morning. He thought this person some drunk on his way home to Iwile. It is probable that the alleged drunk was the Porto Rican.

It is thought that Rodriguez went down in the country to the haunts of other Porto Ricans where an effort will probably be made to keep him in hiding.

Last night High Sheriff Brown posted a reward of \$50 for the capture of the escaped convict, Rodriguez.

MAUI WELL DRENCHED Eighteen Days of Steady Rain in Places.

MAUI, Jan. 30.—During Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week Maui experienced the biggest storm of the season so far. Waikuku, Kahului and Paunene of West Maui had heavy rainfalls, but East Maui, as is customary, received much the greater amount of condensed vapor.

For the three days Nahiiku (Hana) had between seven and eight inches, while Haleakala Ranch, Makawao, recorded a total of 9.98 inches of moisture, 2.27 inches for Monday, 2.01 inches for Tuesday and 5.70 inches for Wednesday.

For the month the Nahiiku-Kaanapali-upper Makawao region shows a record of about twenty-three inches with eighteen consecutive rainy days. This is rather too wet for either comfort or profit.

Despite the great downpour, though streams were much swollen, roads impassable, and dry gulches flooded with water, no serious accidents have been reported. On Tuesday at the Kalamani crossing of Alele stream, a gentleman and lady in a buggy drawn by two horses tried to cross, but finding the water too deep broke the pole in attempting to turn the horse around, and were compelled to wade back to land and walk to Kalamani. The gentleman was decidedly wet before the horses and buggy were drawn safely from the rushing waters.

SMALL CYCLONE

A miniature cyclone was one of the freaks of the storm. During Tuesday morning, while sixty men in charge of George Wilbur, manager of the Kalamani section of Hamakua plantation, were busy cutting cane in the driving rain, a peculiar, dark, threatening cloud was noticed rapidly approaching. Its approach was heralded by a loud whistling noise which so inspired the laborers with fear that they threw themselves flat on the earth. It was well they did, for the black cloud proved to be a whirlwind of great velocity about 150 yards in diameter. Sticks of cane, leaves and debris of all kinds were drawn upward far into the air. Mr. Wilbur, upon feeling his horse reel from the violence of the blast, followed the men's example and threw himself prone on Mother Earth. The power of the whirlwind was such that no man could have kept his feet. The cyclone seemed to have not only a lateral motion but also a perpendicular one. The violent blow lasted but a short period and then swept onward up the mountain.

Tuesday night thunder and lightning were features of the storm on the western slope of Haleakala, and during Wednesday and Thursday a light fall of snow was noted all along the uppermost ridge of the extinct crater.

STRAY NOTES

It is probable that the time for giving in tax returns will be extended from Jan. 31 to Feb. 29 owing to delay in mailing the blank forms to taxpayers.

The Kula corn planters are not happy in spite of a good crop. They cannot sell their product in Honolulu to advantage owing to the importation of the California cereal. Corn is selling in the fields of Kula at 83 cents per 100 pounds.

The steamer Nevada arrived in Kahului from Honolulu on Friday. She will remain probably all next week loading sugar.

The coal vessel Mahukona will sail for Puget Sound in ballast on Monday. Mr. Turner of Kohala preached in the Paia Foreign church last Sunday.

TOURISTS AT THE YOUNG HOTEL

About a dozen tourists, who arrived on the steamship America Maru, are at the Alexander Young Hotel. Among these is one party of Yale men, Messrs. H. P. Olcott, W. von Postan, and G. M. Heckscher, who will be here for some time.

Minneapolis, Minn., sends four men. Two of these, Messrs. John S. Pillsbury and J. B. Gilliland, Jr., are sons of well known Minneapolis families. Mr. Pillsbury's name, in connection with the celebrated flour mills of the Minnesota city, has been advertised the world over. Messrs. Pillsbury and Gilliland will make the circuit of the world before returning home.

Judge M. B. Koon, another Minneapolis man, is reputed to be one of the highest legal luminaries of Minnesota. He has been a lawyer for over thirty-five years. He is a member of several well known clubs of the northern city. L. S. Gillette, a Minneapolis man, is said to have been one of the organizers of the bridge trust and has extensive property interests throughout the Northwest.

A number of tourists leave the hotel today to visit Kilauea volcano. Among these are: Messrs. J. B. Gilliland, Jr., John S. Pillsbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, of Little Rock, Ark.

Vagrants are receiving attention from the Kaunoi police.

Admiral Terry made a thorough inspection of the shops of the Honolulu Iron Works yesterday.

TECHNICAL FLAW FATAL Mossman Loses Land Case for Faulty Service.

T. R. Mossman has received an adverse decision in his suit to quiet title against S. M. Damon, J. O. Carter, W. F. Allen, C. M. Hyde and W. O. Smith, trustees under the will of B. P. Bishop. The Supreme Court is unanimous in its opinion, the writer of which is Chief Justice Frear. The plaintiff was represented by W. R. Castle, P. L. Weaver and W. L. Whitney, and defendants by Kinney & McClanahan and S. H. Derby.

It is decided that service of summons was not properly made on the late Dr. Hyde by leaving a copy for him at the Bishop estate office, without having it stated on the face of the return that he could not be found for personal service. Dr. Hyde was absent from the Hawaiian Islands at the time.

Also, it is decided that a motion to substitute the name of A. W. Carter as trustee in place of Dr. Hyde, alleged to be dead, was properly overruled when no showing was made that the proposed substitute had been appointed.

Also, that a defect in the service of summons apparent on the face of the return may be taken advantage of by motion to quash.

Also, that at common law service must be made on all of several joint trustee defendants. The statute relating to makers of notes does not apply to joint trustees in a statutory action but at law to quiet title.

Finally, the court decides that a summons or its service may be quashed for failure of the return to show a service on one of five joint trustee defendants, when no alias summons, or service is asked for and no amendment of the return is made showing a good original service.

The court affords rather dubious ground of hope to Mossman that the merits of his cause may ever have a chance to be tried, when it says:

"Whether it is too late for the plaintiff to take further steps that will be of avail to him we do not know. He had nearly two and a half years in which to remedy the alleged defect, and after the motion to quash was finally called up for disposal, continuances were twice granted in order to give him opportunity to do what he could, and after one of the hearings the order allowing the motion to quash was set aside and a further hearing granted before the order was made finally."

The exceptions of the plaintiff are overruled and the case is remanded to the Circuit Court for such further proceedings as may be proper and consistent with the Supreme Court's opinion.

Valuable property was involved in the suit.

BY AUTHORITY.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated May 31, A. D. 1899, made by Elizabeth K. Smith, wife of George W. Smith, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Mary J. Alexander, Mortgagor, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 194, pages 40-42, the Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Kahanamoku street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1924, at 12 o'clock noon. The property covered by said mortgage consists of:

First. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Pauwela, Hamakua, District of Makawao, Island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, containing an area of 46 acres, 2 bushels and 35 fathoms (more or less), and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 144 to Paole and conveyed to the mortgagor by Kila Brooks and George Brooks, her husband, by deed, dated November 28, A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Honolulu in Liber 153, pages 366 and 367.

Second. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kamaole, Kula, Island of Maui aforesaid, containing an area of 5 acres (more or less), and being the premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) 392 to Philip; also all those pieces or parcels of land situate at Hamakua, said Island of Maui, and being parts 1, 5 and 6 of Royal Patent 2169, Land Commission Award, Nos. 3829, and 3813 to Paole; Part 1 containing an area of 86-100 of an acre; Part 5 containing an area of 5-100 of an acre; and Part 6 containing an area of 3 34-100 acres; said premises described in Paragraph Second being the same premises conveyed to said Elizabeth K. Smith by deed of Kila Brooks and husband, dated July 29, 1896, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 164, pages 131 and 132.

Third. All and singular that parcel of land situate at Kaula, said Island of Maui, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the east corner of this land, being the west corner of Makainal Lane and Kuakini street, and running: N. 41 deg. 20 min. W. 101 feet along Kuakini street; E. 53 deg. 00 min. W. 110 feet; N. 41 deg. 00 min. E. 118.5 feet along Lot 3; N. 44 deg. 20 min. E. 113 feet along Makainal Lane to the initial point; containing an area of 12,065 square feet (more or less).

And being the same premises conveyed to said Elizabeth K. Smith by deed of Jesse F. Makainal, dated June 1, 1899, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 238, pages 214-216. Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

There is a comfortable cottage upon this last mentioned house-lot on Kuakini street between the residence of Mr. P. C. Jones and Liliha street, and the premises together afford a very desirable opportunity for investment.

Terms: Cash. United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu. Dated Honolulu, January 8, 1924.

MARY J. ALEXANDER, Mortgagee.

By her Attorney-in-fact, W. O. Smith.

NEW MEMBERS FOR Y. W. C. A.

The Board of Directors of the Y. W. C. A. held their regular monthly meeting yesterday forenoon and elected the following persons to membership: Mrs. Harriet C. Evans of Chicago, Ella E. Chaffee, Mrs. S. B. Rose, Miss Juliette E. Bush, Mrs. Marion Luning, Mrs. Geo. Nicol, Miss Henrietta Waller, Miss May Fendall, Miss Nellie Gansel, Mrs. Annie Smith, Miss Hazel Tannett, Miss Lauhapa Kalemakali, Mrs. W. Kelle, Miss Edythe Crockett of San Francisco, Miss Mary Seong, Miss Lillian Robertson, Mrs. E. M. Wells.

The directors present were Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. C. B. Dyke, Mrs. John Osborne, Mrs. John McCandless, Mrs. Frank Atherton and the general secretary.

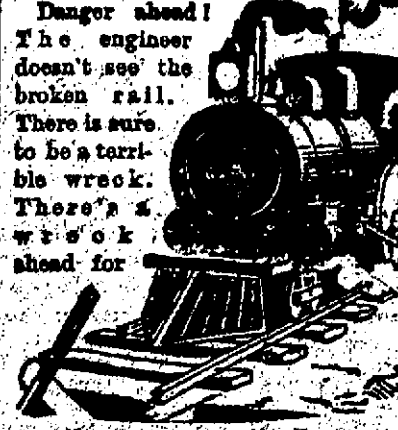
Several notes of thanks were read from members of the Association expressing thanks for assistance rendered in many ways.

The General Secretary's report showed that 1113 lunches had been served during the month of January, 66 single dinners; 1135 persons had been in attendance at the various classes; 18 applications for employment had been filed and nine positions secured; seven employers applied for help; there were 237 visitors at the Association, exclusive of members attending classes and the lunch rooms; nine committee and devotional meetings had been held.

The introduction of the game of hockey was commented upon, it being shown that much interest was manifested in the sport. The first regular practice was held at the Kamehameha school on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jocheb were given a Hawaiian farewell on their departure for the coast in the ship George Curtis yesterday morning. Amongst a large crowd of friends were members of the "Carmen" cast, eager to show their appreciation of Mr. Jocheb's ability as leader of the orchestra. The popular couple were heavily decorated with leis.

Danger ahead!
The engineer doesn't see the broken rail.
There is sure to be a terrible wreck.
There's a weak link ahead for you if you pay no attention to your weak throat and lungs.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Weak throats and weak lungs really give way. Some extra strength, a fresh cold, and you are down with bronchitis or pneumonia. Better strengthen these weak places before it is too late. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heals these terrible throats, gives tone to the relaxed membranes, and imparts strength to the lungs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

A Burial at Sea.

I had always conceived a burial at sea to be a very solemn and awe-inspiring event, but I was quickly disillusioned by this burial at sea. One of the hunters, a little dark-eyed man whom his mates called "Smokes," was telling stories liberally interspersed with oaths and obscenities; and every minute or so the group of hunters would give mouth to a laughter that sounded to me like a chorus of wolves. The sailors trooped lazily aft, some of the watch below rubbing the sleep from their eyes, and talked in a low tone together. There was an ominous and worried expression on their faces. It was evident that they did not like the outlook of a voyage under such a captain, and begun so inauspiciously. From time to time they stole glances at Wolf Larsen, and I could see that they were apprehensive of the man.

He stepped up to the hatch cover, and all caps came off. I ran my eyes over them—twenty men all told, twenty-two including the man at the wheel and myself. I was pardonably curious in my survey, for it appeared my fate to be pent up with them on this miniature floating world for I knew not how many weeks or months. The sailors, in the main, were English and Scandinavian, and their faces seemed of the heavy, stolid order. The hunters, on the other hand, had stronger and more diversified faces, with hard lines and the marks of the free play of passions. Strange to say, and I noted it at once, Wolf Larsen's features showed no such evil stamp. There seemed nothing vicious in them. True, there were lines, but they were the lines of decision and firmness. It seemed, rather, a frank and open countenance, which frankness or openness was enhanced by the fact that he was smooth shaven. I could hardly believe, until the next incident occurred, that it was the face of a man who could behave as he behaved to the cabin boy.

At this moment, as he opened his mouth to speak, puff after puff struck the schooner and pressed her side under. The wind shrieked a wild song through the rigging. Some of the hunters glanced anxiously aloft. The whole lee rail, where the dead man lay, was buried in the sea, and as the schooner lifted and righted, the water swept across the deck, wetting us above our shoetops. A shower of rain drove down upon us, each stinging like a hailstone. As it passed, Wolf Larsen began to speak; the bareheaded men swaying in unison to the heave and lunge of the deck.

"I only remember one part of the service," he said, "and that is 'And the body shall be cast into the sea.' So cast it in." He ceased speaking. The men holding the hatch cover seemed perplexed by the brevity of the ceremony. He burst upon them in a fury. "Lift up that end there! What the—'s the matter with you?" They elevated the end of the hatch cover with pitiful haste, and, like a dog flung aside, the dead man slid feet first into the sea. The coal at his feet dragged him down. "He was gone."

"Johansen," Wolf Larsen said briskly to the new mate, "keep all hands on deck now they're here. Get in the top-sails and outer ribs. We're in for a sou'wester. Reef the jib and the main-sail, too, while you're about it." From Jack London's "The Sea Wolf."

Robbete Make Use of This Herb.

In New Caledonia there is said to be an herb which has the rare property of revealing one's secrets. It is known as the datura stramonium and has white flowers and rough berries, full of dark grains. They are treated of in the current number of *Annals of Hygiene and Colonial Medicine*.

A person who has swallowed the tea made of this herb will, after falling asleep, tell where his money is hidden and will also arise and go direct to where his treasure is concealed. Robbers often use this tea as knock-out drops with which to rob their victims.—Boston Globe.

Mail for Coast Today.

On account of delay in the sailing of the steamer Nevada from Kahului to San Francisco, mail for the Coast was not sent to Kahului by the steamer Lehoa last night but will be sent at five o'clock this afternoon by the steamer Maui. The Nevada will sail from Kahului on either Wednesday or Thursday.